BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY S. A. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

BSA Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 50 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
14th May	"Naldera"	15,825
21st "	"Morea"*	10,890
23rd "	"Somali"	6,794
28th "	"Caledonia"	7,572
4th June	"Sardinea"	6,580
11th "	"Dongola"	8,059
18th "	"Malwa"*	10,911
25th "	"Nore"	6,703
2nd July	"Kashgar"	8,840
9th "	"Karmala"	8,983
16th "	"Narkunda"	16,115
23rd "	"Nyanza"	7,023
30th "	"Morea"	10,890

†Extra. Proceeds direct from Port Said to London and only conveys second saloon passengers.

*Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers' arrival.

B. I. COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

16th June	NEURALIA	9082

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

18th May 28th "	Dunera Narkunda	Straits & China. Australian Ports.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamer	Remark
13th May	LUNGA	Karachi direct,
16th "	LHASA	Kathiwar. Coast Ports East and South African Ports.
18th "	KARAGOLA	

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACHINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In July	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	29th ,,	14th May
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	1st May	15th ,,
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	3rd ,,	16th ,,
Saigon Maru	C. Okada	16th ,,	28th ,,
Honolulu Maru	K. Hirano	22nd ,,	28th ,,
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	25th ,,	5th June.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
a Kashu Maru	S. Mogi	5460	10th May	18th May
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda,	6074	17th May	24th ,,
† Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	3824	17th ,,	19th ,,
Tottori Maru	S. Ito	5968	18th ,,	22nd ,,
Hakata Maru	T. Sasaki	5970	25rd ,,	29th ,,
Tajima Maru	K. Takano	6995	11th June.	23rd June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota	6995	22nd ,,	4th July.

a This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

† This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

For Freight and passages apply to

S. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara, Bombay, Baghdad, Calcutta, Bahrein, Colombo, Basrah, Hillah, Basrah City, Mosul.

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £ 995,00
Reserve Fund ..... £ 266,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt., Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Hartin, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Gouldas, Esqr.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loan and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

D. F. BUCKNE,
Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.

BRANCHES:—Shreff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .....Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds .....Rs. 2,83,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITD.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SUB-BRANCHES:

Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIA BANK OF INDIA,

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.
75,000 shares of Re. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
4,65,47,000

RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921. 2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princess Street, E. C. 2.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Deccan
Ahmedabad	(Sub-Agency Parbhani)
Ahmedabad City	Hyderabad Sind
Akola	Indore
Akyab	Jalgaon (East
Allahabad	Khandesh)
Alleppy	Jalpaiguri
Amraoti	Karachi
Bangalore	Lahore
Bellary	Lucknow
Benares	Madras (Mount Road)
Bezwada	Madura
Bimlipatam	Mangalore
Bombay (Byculla)	Masulipatam
Bombay (Mandvi)	Moulmein
Bombay (Sandhurst	Nagpore
Road)	Narayangunge
Broach	Negapatam
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Harrison	Patna
Road)	Poona
Calcutta (Park Street)	Quetta
Calicut	Rajahmundry
Cawnpore	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rangoon
Chittagong	Salem
Cocanada (Outstation	Secunderabad
Narsapur)	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Cochin	Simla
Coimbatore	Sholapur
Colombo	Sukkur
Dacca	Surat
Delhi	Tellicherry
Erode	Trichinopoly
Guntur	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.

14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch. Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. M. WILSON
Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 2,23,73,835
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 6,50,000/

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES

Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

S. G. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—

Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 256.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE,
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi,

M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. B VAZ
Branch Secretary
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.

FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits

ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.

SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.

G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.

Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.

Further particulars from:—
Post Box 22. 'Phone 5305.

KHOSLA & CO.,
Manager

INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,32,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

Dinner Table a Speciality,

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay,

Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.

Catering specialities.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE
Assurance Co., Ltd.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY),

Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000 000= £ 6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284= „ 3,542,774

HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:	Singapore Penang	
CHINA	Shanghai, Hongkong	
JAPAN	Kobe	

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,

BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN
Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES of SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATION VACCANT.

WANTED –QUALIFIED NURSES for the B. D. Petit Parsee General Hospital. Apply LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
A C 9353

WANTED—A PERSIAN TEACHER for the Wankaner High School. Apply stating qualifications, etc., to the HEAD MASTER, Wankaner High School
A C 9351

WANTED—An HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for the Municipal Dispensary on Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100. Only experienced men should apply. S. BAPAT, Chief Officer, Shohapur Municipality.
A C9339

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for a local Mill Only experiences men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 3036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9306

WANTED.—All classes of workers desirous of securing suitable position either in India or abroad, to register their names with the SERVICE PROCURING AGENCY. Linden House, Lansdowne Rd., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
A R 193

WANTED—A competent and experienced COMPOUNDER for a local charitable Dispensary. Apply with copies of testimonials and least salary required to NARAYANDAS THACKERSEY MOOLJI, "Anand Bhuvan" Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.
A C9348

WANTED.—Two competent CLERKS for a local Spinning and Weaving Mill Office. Only those having a thorough knowledge of accounts and Gujrati correspondence need apply to Box No. 3035, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9305

WANTED—A competant and fast SHORT HAND TYPIST, well versed in the knowledge of correspondence. Apply sharp stating terms to Box No. 3041, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 201

WANTED—A DYER and BLEACHER and a FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for a Local Mill None but experienced men should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 3051 A, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9340

WANTED—Willing worker, (either sex) stenographist preferred, must be able to join early. Apply personally with original testimonials to AMALGAMATED SOCIETY of Railway Servants, 15 Victoria Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R 210

WANTED—An expert ICE MECHANIC to work on an Ice plant by Linde Refrigeration Co'r. Ammonia system. An Anglo-Indian, European or Parsi will be preferred Apply with testimonials and terms to KARAMCHAND MADAN & SONS, Dera Ismail Khan.
A C9357

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Barsi Light Railway from 1st July, 1921. Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 125 according to qualifications. Applicants must be below 35 years. Copies of testimonials should be sent before 10th June, 1921, to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Barsi Light Railway, Kurduwadi Deccan.
A C 9354

SITUATION WANTED.

A Young graduate seeks EMPLOYMENT in commercial firm with a view to be trained, very intelligent, can pick up any work. State terms to Box No. 3054, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 222

WANTED—SERVICE by one young and honest Binder, experience in Book-keeping and Gujarati Naman best references please apply Box No. 3052, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 218

HOUSE & FLATS TO LET.

LESMOYLE—A beautiful bungalow, well situated on The High Ground, Bangalore, well furnished, with garage and outhouses, available from 1st June. Rent Rs. 450 per month. Apply to W. H. JOHNSON, 23, Residency Road, Bangalore.
C R 167

HOTEL, ROOMS IN HILL

MUSSORIE.

THE QUEEN OF HILL STATIONS, MUSSORIE—An Indian up-to-date Hotel the "TAJ". Best Cousine and home comforts, special suits for Purdah Ladies. Charges Moderate. DR. M. A. SHAH, Dental Surgeon.
D A

PROPERTIES WANTED.

SITE WANTED in central position in Bombay for small workship approximate area 1,000 sqr. yards. Apply Box No. 3034, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G C 9300

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE. Apply Box No. 60 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G

FOR SALE—A running chemists business in Girgaon, Central position. Owner retiring. No brokers. Enquiries to Box No. 3047, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R 212

HAMBURG MERCHANT with first class references and connections prepared to accept sole agency for first class houses only for sale of Indian products in Europe and buying of European Merchandise for India. Apply Box No. 3044, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G C9320

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

VICTORIA with horse and harness FOR SALE.—Price Rs. 1,250. Owner going home. Apply T. G. S. LITTLE, Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co, 24. Esplanade Road.
J C9319

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

GRAND RAFFLE OF MOTOR CAR, &c.—Please apply for books of eleven Tickets to Messrs. HASAN & Co., Indore Residency.
J A R 205

FOR SALE—New MOTOR—LORRY for Passenger or Transport. Best German make Mannesmann Mulag 3½ Tons 45 H. P. 13 miles per hour Complete with hood, lights, accessories, Bosch magnetos, etc. Inspection and trial arranged. Price Rs. 15,000. Apply to TRIVEDI & CO., 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. Tel. No. 561.
J A R 166

BOOKS, STAMPS.

FOR SCHOOL.—BOOKS AND STATIONARY only apply to GANGADHAR AND BHASKAR Friends, Students' Booksellers and Stationers, Bombay No. 2 Commission allowed to students, 5 per cent. and to teachers 10 per cent.
L C 9298

ANOTHER Fine lot of assorted Stamps of the World to clear—a very large number of varieties all off paper in packets of 250 assorted Re 1; 500, Rs. 1/12; 1,000, Rs. 3; 2,500, Rs. 6/8; 10,000, Rs. 23; 25,000, Rs. 50. Unused Stamps in packets of 1,000 assorted Rs. 12. IMPERIAL STAMP CO. LTD. Allahabad.
L C 9303

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S College of Commerce. A new batch of Students wishing to be prepared for General Commercial and Specialized Banking Courses for Examination in 1922, is being enrolled. Enrollment for the Government Diploma in Accountancy Course is proceeding. Apply immediately Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
R 188

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing &c., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, and Mahratta High School Premises, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A small consignment of 110 VOLT CEILING FANS and also some CARBONS. Please apply to Messrs. SHAMJI HEMRAJ & CO., 117/118 Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.
N P'86

FOR SALE—Large quantity of DEAL WOOD, baling planks, Empty Inks Casks. Immediate Delivery. Apply to Box No. 70 "Bombay Chronicle."
N

FOR SALE—About 80 lbs. of Best English make Greaves' Eagle Brand superior Oaktonned Leather Belting 2½ inches. Apply to Box No. 50 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—CEHLING ELECTRIC FAN, secondhand, size 24 inches in working order. Apply with price, OOSMAN AHMED P. O. 3, 112, Cutlery Bazar.
P R 221

WANTED—SHARES of the POONA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. Ord. and Pref. Offers to Box No. 3051, Advt. Dept., "Bombay"
P R 217

LOST & FOUND.

REWARD RS. 100—LOST, one black tin hat box containing Silver Goods on 9-5-21 on the Platform of Victoria Terminus after the arival of Poona Express. The above reward will be given to the person who will hand over the box with contents, at my address, viz:—MORARJI GOKULDAS DEOJI, Near Kenedy Bridge, Girgaum.
P B R 209

SPORTS.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One Full Size Roberts Champion "Palace" Billiard Table, almost new, complete with accessories. Apply JEHANGIR M. JAVERI, Javeri Buildings, Corner of Grant Road.
S R 219

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR SALE.—Glass cloths, Duster cloths, Kitchen towels with the respective names interwoven 24" x 24" hemmed ready for use. Reduced Price Rs. 8-8-0 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9314

FOR SALE—Heavy and medium weight suiting a limited stock to clear at the uniform rate of Re. 1 per yard. Cuttings not sent, State colour and pattern required. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED, (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9318

FOR SALE—BED SHEETS, made of finest American cotton, bleached, hemmed and ready for use. 58" x 108" Rs. 15-4-0 per pair of, 72" wide Rs. 3-3-0 per yard, 100" wide Rs. 4-7-0 per yard. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED, (Late Basel Mission Industrials), CALICUT.
T C 9316

FOR SALE—Our famous glass towelling, white soft, 24" wide Re. 0-12-0 per yard. Hemmed towels 24" x 36" Rs. 9-2-6 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9317

FOR SALE—Finest damask table cloths, bleached ready for use 6½' x 6½' Rs. 10 each. All sizes available. Napkins to match 22" x 22" Rs. 10-12-0 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9313

FOR SALE—Red or blue checked glass towelling, superior quality 24" wide Re. 0-15-0 per yard. Hemmed towels 24" x 36" Rs. 11-12-0 per doz. THE COMMONMEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T 9315

MANGOES.—Best quality Alfonso and Paheri, only genuine and matured fruit supplied. Trial solicited. Mofussil orders per V. P. P. THE RATNAGIRI MANGO CO., Sadashiv Street, Kandewady, Bombay.
R 67

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS. supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250. No. 2 Model Rs. 330. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay, Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 1

FOR SALE—About 2 lakh lbs of dry loose grass at Manpada about four miles from Thana Station. Delivery on the spot. Offers to be sent to the, SECRETARY, The Universal Trading Co., Ltd., Hashmal Mahal, Choupatty, Bombay.
T C 9320

FOR SALE—The Famous "Basel Mission" suitings, dress materials, ginghams, table, bed and toilet linen at heavily reduced prices. Wholesale trade inquiries solicited. Respectable and energetic Indentors required in unrepresented districts. Liberal terms offered. Apply to THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) Head Office, Calicut MALABAR.
T C9312

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN wishes to hear of established reputable Coir Yarn shippers desirous of extending European business. Absolutely reliable and responsible. Thorough knowledge of European trade and buyers. Suggest opening London office, shipper's or advertisers' name, shippers paying expenses, salary and commission on orders, but willing consider any alternative. Advertiser has very little capital. N. L. B. 435, Hale End Road, London, E. 17.
T

TENDERS, AUCTION SALE.

SALE OF WASTE.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPG. AND WVG. CO., LD.,

THE period for receiving sealed tenders for the purchase of waste of the above company, is extended upto the 14th instant.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents,
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
46, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
TA C9246

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

RETIRING ROOMS, each equipped with lights and separate bathrooms, for weekend and other visitors, are available at Matheran Station at an inclusive charge of Rs. 8-8 per head per day for board and lodging.

Separate meals are provided at the following charges:—

	Rs. a. p.
Chota Hajri	0 12 0
Breakfast	2 2 0
Lunch	2 2 0
Dinner	2 8 0

Application for rooms, etc., should be made to Messrs. Louis Fernandes and Sons, Matheran Station. Meals may be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral Stations.

I. W. STOKES,
for General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 6th April, 1921. C9311

TENDERS, AUCTION SALE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ELPHINSTONE ESTATE IN VICINITY O THE DOCKS.

LEASE OF LAND BETWEEN THANA STREET AND MUSJID SIDING ROAD.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite SEALED TENDERS for taking up on lease the whole of their plot on the Elphinstone Estate between Thana Street and the Musjid Siding Road admeasuring 2200 quare yards.

A Lease will be granted to approved applicant for 50 years with option to renew on conditions for a further term expiring on 13th September, 2019, from 1st June, 1921, or at such other date when the land is available, which includes one year's free building time subject to the conditions in the Agreement for lease.

Only such buildings, consisting of GODOWNS on the ground floor and RESIDENCES OR OFFICES on the upper floors erected in accordance with Trustees design will be permitted.

Tenders will only be accepted on Forms to be obtained from the Manager, Land and Bunders and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which will be returned if Tender is not accepted.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

All Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked "Elphinstone Estate Plot" and be in the hands of the Manager, Land and Bunders by 12 noon (S.T.) on Thursday the 19th May 1921.

Plans and Elevations of Buildings may be inspected at the Manager's Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. where particulars and conditions may be obtained.

F H. TAYLOR, P.A.S.I., M.R.S.I.
Manager,
Land and Bunders.
Bombay Port Trust Offices,
Prince's and Victoria Docks, Bombay.
TA C9175

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "Wakasa Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 11th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

CRAFT FOR SALE.

Motor Boats "Campbell" & "Bomoco"
Motor Boat Hulls Nos. B. 1 & B. 4
Motor Lighter No. 10
Hospital Motor Vessels Nos 5 and 6.
One 19' Anchor Boat
One Water-Barge
Tug "Nashona"
Tug "Rebel".

The above vessels which are surplus to Government requirements, are for sale and the undersigned, on behalf of the Commissioner for Disposals India will receive offers for the vessels as they lie in Bombay Harbour. Letters authorising inspection can be obtained from

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
C9228

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between PURSHOTTAMDAS HURJI AND PRANJWANDAS HURJI carrying on business as Chemists and Druggists at Shaikh Memon Street under the style or firm of Hurji Mulji and Co., has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 5th day of April, 1921, so far as concerns the said PURSHOTTAMDAS HURJI, who retires from the said firm.

The said PRANJIWANDAS HURJI has taken over the assets, property, goodwill and outstandings of the said firm and will alone carry on the business under the old firm name of HURJI MULJI and Co., and the said PURSHOTTAMDAS HURJI has now no connection with the said firm. All the outstandings due to the said firm are to be paid to the said Pranjiwandas Hurji alone. Arrangement will be made for payment of all debts owing by the said firm upto 5th April 1921 on application to Mr. A. F. Sunavala of the firm of Messrs Smetham Byrne and Lambert, 46 Churchgate Street or to Mr. Thakordas P. Munim of Messrs. Hiralal Thakordas and Co. 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1921.

HIRALAL THAKURDAS & CO.,
Solicitors for Purshotamdas Hurjee
SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT.
Solicitors for Pranjivandas Hurji.
C 9352

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement appearing in the issue of "Praja Mitra" or "Parsi" of the 10th instant under the signature of Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co. auctioneers under instructions of Messrs. Popatlal Parbhudas and Co., for the sale by public auction of 1610 bales of Cotton Waste and other sundry goods on account and at the risk of the Commercial Trading Company Ltd., we are instructed by our clients the said Commercial Trading Co Ltd., to inform the public that the said Company has not contracted to purchase any such quantity of waste from the said Messrs. Popatlal Purbhudas and Co., and the said Commercial Trading Co. Ltd., are not concerned with the said quantity of waste or the sale thereof.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1921.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for the Commercial Trading Co. Ltd.
9358

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI MAHOMED MADVI alias HAJI ADAM HAJI ABU BAKER of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of Mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust possession, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All, that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement one hundred square yards or there abouts, be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 118 New No. 7429 Old Survey No. 1651 and New Survey No. 957 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6359 Street Nos. 95-97 all which premises are situate at and on the North Side of the Masjid Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, On the East by the house of Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Jamadar. On the West by vacant ground of Badroodin Abdulla Koor on the North by sweepers passage on the South by the Masjid Street and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1921.

SHROFF & VACHHA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C9349

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MOTIBAI ANANDJI NANJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at the Bund Cross Road, in Poona in the Registration Sub-district of Haveli in the District of Poona, containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 12 gunthas or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Poona under New Survey No. 1/122, together with the bungalows outhouses stables and all sheds and structures standing thereon known as Recorda Hall and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, on or towards the West by Survey No. 3/122 on or towards the North by the property of Manmohandas Ramji and on or towards the South by the Recorda Hall Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on the South side of Recorda Hall Road at Poona in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli in the District of Poona containing by admeasurement 15 Gunthas or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Poona under New Survey No. 2/122 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Survey No. 200 on or towards the West by Survey No. 3/122, on or towards the North by the said Recorda Hall Road and on or towards the South by Survey No. 102 and 103.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1921.

MULLA & MULLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C9347

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF COPPER BRASS, GUN METAL, IRON PLATES AND ETC.
TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
BONA FIDE SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell from THURSDAY, the 12th May, 1921, at 2-30 all the goods by auction sale belonging to man of war S. S. "Doris" materials at Chamar Dock near Wari Bunder near steel Jatha all the goods as under:—

Copper, Brass, Iron, Gun Metal, Lead, Iron Plates, Boilers, Engine, Wooden Plates, Etc., Etc.

Deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the goods must be delivered within seven days.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S PRINTING PRESS KNOWN AS "THE GURU DUTT PRINTING PRESS", SITUATE AT CAWSJEE PATEL STREET FORT.

SALE TO-DAY.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the official assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the Estate and effects of Dayalal Dayashankar who was Trading as the Proprietor of the Printing Press known as "The Guru Dutt Printing Press" situated at the Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 12th May 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Premises of the Printing Press:—

PARTICULARS.

Tredle machine, Perforating machine, Hand Press. Type cases, Blocks, papers, Books, writing Tables, chairs, Bench, Pictures, Glass Cup-Boards, etc., etc.

A Deposite of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th May, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3809.

AUCTION SALE OF 216 PACKAGES JAPANESE COTTON YARN.

On MONDAY, the 16th day of May, 1921, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction near the Hanooman Temple on Tambakanta Pydhoni by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Bhanupratap Kooberdas Esq.

216 Packages Japanese Cotton Yarn as under:—

15 Packages 2/42 Bleached Ex. S.S. Siam Maru.
5 Packages 2/42 Bleached Ex. S.S. Tain Maru.
11 Packages 2/42 Bleached Ex. S.S. Indus Maru.
100 Packages 20's Grey Ex. S.S. Saigon Maru.
60 Packages 40's Grey, Ex. S.S. Indus Maru.
7 Packages 40's Grey Ex. S.E. Saigon Maru.
18 Packages 2/42 Bleached Ex. S.S. Saigon Maru.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 106 PACKAGES ENGLISH COTTON YARN.

On TUESDAY, the 17th day of May 1921 at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction near the Hanooman Temple on Tambakanta Pydhoni by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Bhanupratab Kooberdas Esq.

106 Packages English Cotton Yarns as under:—

2 Packages 2/30 Grey Ex. S.S. Mesopotamia.
16 Packages 2/30 Grey Ex. S.S. Olympia.
6 Packages 2/30 Grey Ex. S.S. C/Machintyre.
5 Packages 2/30 Grey Ex. S.S. Patracia.
4 Packages 31's Water Ex. S.E. Patracia.
5 Packages 32s. Water Ex. S.S. Patracia.
3 Packages 31's. Water Ex. S.S. Patracia.
4 Packages 2/40 Grey Ex. S.S. Kurmark.
4 Packages 31's. Water Ex. S.S. Kurmark.
11 Packages 32's. Water Ex. S.S. C/Maciness.
1 Package 2/40 Grey Ex. S.S. C/Maciness.
5 Packages 2/40 Grey Ex. S.S. C/Maciness.
7 Packages 2/40 Grey Ex. S.S. C/Durham.
6 Packages 2/40 Grey Ex. S.S. B/Fairlie.
1 Package 2/40 Grey Ex. S.S. B/Fairlie.
4 Packages 2/40 Grey Ex. S.S. C/London.
10 Packages 2/40 Grey Ex. S.S. Northsands.
2 Packages 2/80 Grey Ex. S.S. Sultania.
3 Packages 2/30 Grey Ex. S.S. C/Murseles.
2 Packages 2/80 Grey Ex. S.S. Lowlands.
3 Packages 2/80 Bleached Ex. S.S. Lowlands.
3 Packages 2/80 Bleached Ex. S.S. C/Baroda.
3 Packages 2/80 Grey Ex. S.S. C/Baroda.
1 Package 2/100 Grey Ex. S.S. C/Baroda.
1 Package 2/80 Grey Ex. S.S. Bassano.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th May, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lines

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, 14TH MAY AT 2-30 P.M (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of a consignment of about 300 cases Bohemian, enamelled ware.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 2, Medows' Street, Fort, a large consignment of about 300 cases real Bohemian enamelled ware just landed from Europe, containing pots, stewpans, bowls, plates, basins, curry dishes, chambers, soup dishes, coffee boilers, dust pans, washups workman pots, covers, polish cases, deep round dishes, milk cans, funnels, baking pans, Fridadete pans, drippling pots, milk carriers, egg pouchers, pie cullenders, buckets, straight buckets, soup ladles, skimmers, curry cullenders, frying pans, etc., etc., in lots convenient to buyers.

P.S.—The above goods are very heavy and highly enamelled and sent in as a trial consignment.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS
Present
TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW A SUPERB GOLDWYN PHOTOPALY
"A Perfect Lady"
(5 parts—5000 feet.)
Featuring the pretty Star
MADGE KENNEDY
A Drama with very amusing incidents
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45
10-15 p. m (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
Lamington Road
To-Night
RUTH ROLAND
Ruth of the Rockies
Episode No. 11 The Fatal Diamond
pEisode No. 12 The Secret Orders
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News of the World
RULLIVEG'S TRAVELS
Cartoon
QUEENS UP
E. POLAND COMIC
TIME
7. 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Daily
MATINEES Bank Holiday & Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

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AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA

Every day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GRAND SUCCESS OF NEW PICTURE PROGRAMME

ALICE BRADY

IN

The 5 reel picture

"THE WORLD TO LIVE IN"

An interesting picture story of a girl with no kin, no money, nothing but a wild desire for happiness and "the world to live in."

SPLENDIDLY CAST AND SUPERBLY PRODUCED.

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BEAUTIFUL SCENERIES !!
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THE MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

Four Shows 5-15 ; 7, 845, 10-30.

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of the Brothers serial

THE SILENT AVENGER

featuring

WILLIAM DUNCAN

NEXT WEEK

the Hindusthan Film Co.

Latest production

VALMIK

Depiding vividly the triump of spirit over flesh.

SAT. MAY 21st

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produced by

KOHINOOR FILM Co.

Are you Ready NOW ?

MIND YOU—IT IS

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT !

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present on Saturday next (14th Inst). A high-class Society Serial.

"WHEN WE LOVE!"
"WHEN WE LOVE"
"WHEN WE LOVE"

(10 Episodes—20,000 feet.)

She asked him pertinently—"Do you love me enough to obey me without condition ? Are you prepared to sign an agreement in blood ?" See what answer he gives in

"WHEN WE LOVE"
"WHEN WE LOVE"
"WHEN WE LOVE"

The Serial Supreme—the Theme of the day

What agreement did she sign ?—

"Loving and desiring but one man on this earth, Maxim Queirlly, to whom I belong heart, body and soul, considering that life is nothing without riches, I take my oath to marry the man that he may choose for me, and to afterwards slay him at whatever time he may appoint, happy to give my beloved lover this proof of my inextinguishable love."

(Sd.) Sabina Lambertier

What agreement did he sign?—The same with the necessary verbal alteration that he would marry the woman she may choose for him and afterwards slay his wife at whatever time she may appoint !

This is their Marriage Contract, signed, sealed and delivered in **Blood !**

See the climax of the couple trying to be happy in the powerful Serial.

"WHEN WE LOVE"
"WHEN WE LOVE"
"WHEN WE LOVE"

To commence Saturday next at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

AMUSEMENT,

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 NIGHTLY 9-45

THE BIGGEST DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE WAR PERIOD

"The Better 'Ole"

OR

"The Romance of Old Bill"

which flashed the message of

CARRY ON

"OUR GIRLS AND THEIR PHYSIQUE"

Series No. 5.

THE EMPIRE

To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

From the well-known Novel Lynthia Stockley.

"THE CLAW"

featuring Beautiful

Clara Kimbal Young.

"The Grand National"
"The Grand National"
"The Grand National"

THE MOST THRILLING SPECTACULAR RACE IN THE WORLD.

Every Horse fell except the winner Shaun Spadah

THE EMPRESS

To day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"CHAMPION ON THE WEEK"

featuring

LUCIAN ALBERTINI

the Ever-popular

"SANSONIA"

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"LORD HELP US."

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW

Our grand double programme of two stupendous serials simultaneously

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present TO-NIGHT their two Powerful serials together

"The Broken Coin"

Featuring the pre-eminently popular stars

GRACE CUNARD AND FRANCIS FORD

The story of the daring adventures of a girl reporter in scarch of a buried treasure. She was ambitious to write a startling and thrilling story for hor paper. In a curio shop she sees a

"Broken Coin"

with an inscription on it in some foreign language. This leads her on in her amazing career of adventures, which you are invited now to witness week after week.

The First Three Episodes—6 parts (6,000 feet) are screened this week.

With this serial Messrs. K. D. and Brothers also present the FIRST TWO EPISODES of their entirely new—and never before shown in Bombay—Serial

"The Death Mask"

A Baffling, Thrilling Mystery Serial in 15 Episodes.

"The Death Mask"

Struck down on his wedding day, the wealthy, handsome Duke de Jausac met with a tragic death from—who knows ? A humming sound—a shattered skull, and then—SILENCE ! See the John D. Tippett Super-Serial.

"The Death Mask"

To-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD.,)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m

Edgar Warwick Comedy Company

In a repertoire of London Comedy and Dramatic Succisses

To-night Thurs. and To-morrow Friday For the First time in Bombay

The Play that all London is laughing at

"BROWN SUGAR"

(Very sweet but quite unrefined.)

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPRESS

Coming Saturday 21st May
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Present the Second "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece.

'Dhruva Charitra'

The Great Devotional Story of Hindu life and Aspiration produced by Eugenio De Liguono.

Produced in India with the most talented Artistes, on a scale of immense magnificence and Superb Splendour.

Full of soul-stirring and sensational stunts, Sunity sacrifices for the Lord and his Kingdom Suruchi tries her best to sacrifice Suniti and thus trap at power.

Fate brings its own Decree into force and the result is DHRUVA the greatest Devotee of Vishnu. The trials of Dhruva are splendidly brought out in this Masterpiece

King Uthanpad ..Mr James McGrath
Suniti .....Miss Patience Cooper
Narad .....Master Mohan
The Dancer.....Signorina Dorros

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

Liverpool, 5th May, 1921.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp	--
" " Sales of East Indians	--
" " Imports	--

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Egyptian F.G.F. Spot Slow Sale		8.17
Sakels		17 00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	12 48
	July	12 93
	Oct	13 57
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	May	12.04
	July	12.51

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Saturday; 7th May, 1921.

Total in Sight	90,79,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	340,000
East Indian " "	164,000
American " "	4,401,000
Other " "	358,000
Total Sales	15,000
East Indian Sales	800
Total Speculation	—
Total Export	—
East Indian Export	—
East Indian Stock	73,000
East Indian Forwarded	700
East Indian Actual	—
East Indian Imports	6,000
East Indian Speculation	—
American Afloat	92,000
East Indian Afloat	15,000
Total Afloat	164,000

London, 7th May, 1921.

Linseed Afloat to U. K... ..65.000 Tons.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 5th May, 1921

M.G. Bengal, Good	4 40
" " Fully Good	4.90
" " Fine	5.15
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	5.40
" " " Fully Good	5 90
" " " Fine	6 15
" Broach, Good	7 05
" " Fully Good	7 30
" " Fine	7 55
" Sainde, Good	4 28
" " Fully Good	4 75
" " Fine	5 03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 5th May, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
May	15/15—10
June	15/10—10
July	15/05—10
Aug.	15.05—10
Sept.	15.05—10
Oct.	15/05—10
Nov.	15.05—10
Dec.	15.05—10
Jan.	15/05—10

WHEATS.

London, 5th May, 1921

ROSARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.	
" " Cargo	..£73/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs	£73
ARGENTINE PLATE, 78 kg.	£75
AUSTRALIAN F A Q	£76
" " Grades A.	£71
" " B.	£65
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs C I F. Afloat	£75

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/4
Hongkong "	£98
National "	£39

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 5th May, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices
May	—7 98—1
June	8 12 Unch.
July	8 27 Unch.
August	8 38 Unch.
September	—8 47—1
October	—8 55—2
November	—8 61—2
December	—8 67—2
January	—8 71—2
February	—8 75—2
March	—8 80—1
April	—8 84—1

Tone :—Quiet but Steady.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 4th May, 1921

Months	To-day's prices
May	7.96—Un.
June	..
July	8 24—4
Aug	..
Sep	..
Oct	8 54—4
Nov	..
Dec	..
Jan,	..
Feb,	..
Mar	..
Apl.	..

SUGAR.

Weltevreden, 8th May, 1921.

Superior New Crop.

Second-hand Market.

June, F. O. B.	17
July, F. O. B.	16 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

May 11.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 322 and gradually advanced till Rs. 326½. After touching Rs. 325 it again advanced till Rs. 329½, which was the rate at about 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 329½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 330½ and after touching Rs. 331 closed at Rs. 330 for July-August and Rs. 309 for April-May.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday with little doing. About 2,500 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay, 11th May, 1921.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May,	...	303
" "	July/August,	..	330
Fully Good Bengal	May, ...	..	226
" "	July, ..	..	237
Fine Oomra ...	May, ..	..	266
" ..	July, ...	..	284

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 11th May, 1921.

Fully Good Broach	April-May, ...	..	305
" " "	July-Aug. ...	..	330
Fully Good Bengal	May, ..	..	224
" " "	July, ...	..	236
Fine Oomra's	May, ...	..	265
" "	July, ..	..	282

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 11th May, 1921

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	248	233	218
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	280	270	255
M.G. Central P. No. 1	315	305	290
M.G. Central P. No. 2	300	290	275
M.G. Broach	315	305	290
M.G. Punjab American	340	325	310

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 10th May, 1921.

Cotton	15296	Bales
Wheat	30313	Gwts
Linseed	4379	..
Rape, etc.	71	..
Gingellyseed	1300	..
Poppyseed	42	..
Groundnuts	2927	..
Castorseed	753	..
Rice	23058	..
Myrabollams	919	..
Cottonseed	3134	..
Mowraseed	Nil	..
Gram	3008	..
Juwar	1138	..
Masur	Nil	..
Barley	2997	..
Bajra	4328	..
Coal	7904	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 11th May, 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/3 9/16
Bank Demand	1/3 19/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 1/16
Fcs. Demand	291 1/2
American Dollars	389
Hongkong Dollars	199 1/2
Shanghai	267
Japan	186
Singapore	179

Market :—

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

11th May, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	83 8 0
Do.	1	85 8 0
Do.	1 1 4	85 8 0
Do.	1 1/2	85 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	86 8 0
Do.	2	87 8 0

COPPER RATES.

11th May, 1921

	Rs	a	p
Copper 3 4	84	0	0
Do. 1	90	8	0
Do. 1 1/4	100	0	0
Do. 1 1 2	100	0	0
Do. 1 3/4	100	0	0
Do. 2	94	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars	..	..	..
Panch teka Joint	25	8	0
Copper English Bars	55	0	0
Brass-Bars	36	8	0
Lead	54	12	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates

6 p. m. 11th May, 1921.	Bazaar Terms	Rs	a	p
Ready				
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	—	70	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	—	70	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	—	71	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	—	11	0	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	—	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	—	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	—	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	—	11	4	0
Teelseed, White 80-16	—	85	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	—	80	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 80-20	—	70	0	0
Teelseed, Black—	—	60	0	0
Poppyseed White	—	13	4	0
Groundnuts	—	70	0	0
Mowraseed	—	7	8	0
Barley—	—	49	0	0
Castorseed	—	49	0	0
Vrar Cotton Seeds Ready	—	45	0	0
Forward		Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	—	9	9	9
Wheat June-July	—	—		
Wheat Aug.-Sept	—	10	0	6
Wheat Oct.-Nov.	—	—		
Linseed May	—	14	6	9
Linseed, Sept.	—	14	12	0
Linseed Dec.	—	—		
Rapeseed April-May	—	—		
Rapeseed June-July	—	—		
Teelseed Gajar 85-15	Dec. Jan.	—		
Teelseed Gajar 75-25	Dec. Jan.	—		
Teelseed Gajar 80-20	Dec. Jan.	—		
Wheat June-July	—	—		
Wheat Aug.-Sep.	—	—		
Wheat Oct. Nov.	—	—		
Linseed Sept.	—	—		
Linseed Dec	—	—		

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

May 11.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 29-3-6.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 91-1-0.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/3-9/16.
D D on London, 1/3-19/32.
3 M/st D A, 1/4.
D D on Paris, Francs 310.
3 M/st D A, Francs 335.
T T on Japan, Rs. 187.
60 D/st D P, Rs. 181.
London Silver Spot D, 33½.
London Silver Forward D, 34d.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.99.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 81-8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 69.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 94.
3½ per cent Paper, 57-4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, 62.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, 62.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 62.

SHARES.

The market closed weak owing to speculators selling.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2150, Bombay Cotton 1060, Bombay Dyeing 3465, Century 1200, Central India 3660, Colaba Land 2430, Crescent 585, Currimbhoy 1350, David 1510 xd, Fazulbhoy 1650 N, Finlay 965, Indian Bleaching 170 xd, Indore Malwa 565, Kasturchand 1430, Kohinoor 3080, New Great 777/8, Pearls 1050, Phoenix 1080, Shapurji 325, Swan 940, Swadeshi 3860, Simplex 700, Tata Mill 1350.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 695, Bombay Burma 835, Bombay Burma N I 170 pr, Bt Burma Petrol 15/8, Bombay Tramway 127/8, Bombay Steam 302/8, Bundi Cement 44, Indian Cement 392, Katni ord 300, Katni def 1485, New India Insurance Ans 8 dis, Shivrajpur 30/8, Tata ord 122/8, Tata def 615, Tata Hydro 950, Tata Oil 102/8, Tata Bank 23/8, Scindia Steam 18 dis.

SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.,

The following is the weekly report dated April 14 1921 on Gold and Silver received from messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., of 60 Old Broad Street, London.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £126,531,090, as compared with £126,528,985 last week.

A fair amount of gold came into the market and was taken for the United States of America.

Consignments of gold to the total value of $16,141,000 have been received in New York, made up as follows: $7,600,000 from London, dols. 2,000,000 from Holland, dols. 5,841,000 from Denmark and dols. 700,000 from France.

We have been given the following telegraphic information with regard to gold shipments to the United States.

"On all incoming gold shipments not bearing official Government mint stamp are required to fill out and swear to following certificate of ownership. "The undersigned owner of a lot of gold in the amount of —fine for the purpose of inducing the United States to purchase said gold delivered to the United States Assay Office at New York on the —date of—1921 does hereby represent and warrant that said Gold is not of Bolshevik origin and has never been in the possession of the so called Bolshevik Government of Russia and further that it is not involved in any credit or exchange transaction with the so-called Bolshevik Government the undersigned further represent that it is acting on its own behalf and not for account of another in offering the said gold for sale to the United States and does for ever warrant to the United States without any qualification or reservation whatever the title to said gold in witness whereof the undersigned has executed this certificate by—thereunto duly authorised by—corporation sale."

The statistics relating to Indian imports and exports reveal a substantial reason for the recent heavy export of gold. The totals of sea-borne trade for February 1921 alone show a preponderance of imports over exports amounting to 700 lakhs of rupees.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

February 1921, Imports 25,00, General Merchandise Exports. (Including re-exports) 18,00.

February 1920, Imports 19,46, General Merchandise Exports. (Including re-exports) 27,36.

In January 1920, imports were 3,100 lakhs and exports, 1,900 lakhs of rupees. Including bullion and rupee paper movements, total nett balance of trade against India for the period from April 1920 to February 1921, was 45 crores (45,00,00,000) of rupees; whereas the balance of trade for the corresponding period of 1919-20 (April 1919 to February 1920) was in favour of India by 79 crores (79,00,00,000) of rupees.

The Transvaal gold output for March 1921 amounted to 671,123 fine ounces as compared with 558, 137 fine ounces for February 1921 and 707,036 fine ounces for March 1920.

SILVER.

The tone of the market during the week has been stead owing to Indian Bazaar purchases and speculative operations connected with China exchange. Suplies have not been freely on offer. Continental sellers being deterred to some extent by the uncertainty of the labour outlook in this country, and possibly by the restrictions arising from the Reparations Act. The demand on China account carried the quotations on the 12th instant to 36½d. for cash and 36d. for forward delivery (the which obtained about 2 months ago). The price, however, proved too tempting to bear operators, and a sharp reaction ensued yesterday of 1 5/8d. in the price for cash and 1¼d. in that for two months' delivery.

Without the powerful speculative influences connected with the Far East pow at work, the actual demand for the metal could not be considered to warrant advancing prices, especially as we understand that the free supplies of gold in India have largely been acquired for shipment, and therefore the exchange of gold for silver in the bazaars is not so feasible as it has been in the past.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation March 22, 16533; March 31, 16616; April 7, 16644.

Silver coin and bullion in India March 22, 6480; March 31, 6557; April 7, 6586.

Silver coin and bullion out of India.

Gold coin and bullion in India March 22, 2411; March 31, 2417; April 7, 2416.

Gold coin and bullion out of India.

Securities (Indian Government) March 22, 6807; March 31, 6807; April 7, 6807.

Securities (British Government) March 22, 835; March 31, 835; April 7, 835.

The coinage during the week ending 7th instant amounted to a lakh of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 9th instant consisted of about, 45,560,000 ounces in sycee, and 35,000,000 dollars, as compared with about 45,780,000 ounces in sycee, and 38,500,000 dollars on the 2nd instant (No holding of silver bars was reported on either of these dates).

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 3/2½d. the tael.

Quotations—Bar Silver p. oz. std. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

April 8th 33 3/8d. cash 33d. 2 mos. 10½s. 11d.
April 9th 33 5/8d. cash 33 3/8d. 2 mos.
April 11th 34 1/2d. cash 34 1/8d. 2 mos. 10½s./10d.
April 12th 36 112d. cash 36d. 2 mos. 10½s. 10d.
April 13th 34 7/8d. cash 34 1/2d. 2 mos. 10½s./4d.
April 14th 1/8d. cash 33 7/8d. 2 mos. 10½s./4d.

Average 34 5d. cash 34 146d. 2 mos. Average 10½s.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 5/8d. and 1d. above those fixed a week ago.

SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.
Of all Chemists. Made in London.

Correspondence

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

"FAMINE IN JAMBUSAR."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is a great famine in this Taluka, and the average crop is really under two annas a rupee. Yet the Government, for reasons best known to it, does not declare this area asfamine-stricken and having estimated the crop at four annas a rupee, it has ordered the suspension of land revenue this year.

Some few days back, when the Commissioner, N.D., upon reading the real state of affairs regarding this Taluka in the "Bombay Chronicle" under the heading of "Famine in Gujarat" had to come over to realise the situation with his own eyes, he was made conversant with the real state of affairs and the necessity of giving prompt assistance to the suffering people of this place was brought to his notice by the leading personages of this town. They also asked him to declare this area as famine-stricken, but he replied that their condition would not be bettered a bit by such a declaration and in addition made a show to extend his liberal hand and promised them to do the three following things very promptly:—

(1) That the Tagavi will be very freely and liberally given.

(2) That the Government would be wired to give dole to the people and on receiving a reply, which was shortly expected, it would be promptly distributed.

(3) For the time being fine tank-excavation works were ordered to be opened and more, if necessary, would be started.

He also appealed to the District Deputy Collector who was present during the interview, in very pathetic and feeling terms to deal very liberally in the matter of these poor, afflicted, hunger-stricken people.

Has the Government and its representative of N.D.—the Commissioner—fulfilled with the promises? I will deal with them separately and the reader is left to judge for himself for the same.

1. Before April, 1921, two lakhs of rupees were distributed in Tagavi, while for April only ten thousand rupees are sanctioned and to the villages bordering on the seaside where the condition of the people is more serious, no Tagavi has been ordered to be given as there are arrears of the Government.

2. As for distribution of dole—one out of one hundred in a Taluka of 60,000 people does not get a dole, e.g., in Jambusar, with a population of ten thousand men only twelve men are fortunate enough to get 15 seers of corn daily.

3. Only in five villages the tank-excavation works have been opened, but villages which are the most affected and which deserve serious attention, are knowingly or unknowingly dropped out of sight.

The Government officers following the tradition handed down to them from the high pedestal of Premiership think themselves very diplomatic and political by showing the "vision of false paradise" to the suffering people in the shape of generous promises which they do not mean to carry out. But by so doing they not only spoil their own prestige, but also that of the Government which they represent.

The Collector makes a show of Governmental help by distributing relief from the public subscriptions raised through the Broach District Relief Committee.

The whole situation was brought to the notice of the Gujarat Provincial Committee and it has been generous enough to sanction Rs. 6,500 partly as a loan and partly as charity which is being utilised in the way of opening cheap grain shops, in selling grass below cost price, and in distributing dole to the people. A certain sum is set apart for conducting spinning wheels among the masses. This sum has been placed in charge of Mr. Manilal Chhatrapati who makes adequate use of it with special instructions from the G. P. Committee.

In the end, I appeal to the Government who profess to be the guardians of person and property of the people, to throw off all pretences and negligence to deal in the matter of these afflicted people very liberally by granting a large relief bearing in mind the enormous means they have on hand and the proportion of taxes that they exact from the people. If they do this, then and then only, the afflicted are expected to be saved from the claws of the terrible famine. May Heaven guide the Government on the right path!—Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER OF THE DEPUTATION.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The reply to the address presented to H. E. the Viceroy by the Simla municipality is again not re-assuring. It has been as much as a set-back from his original resolve to do "evenhanded justice without distinction of caste or creed." It simply shows the extent to which his Excellency has been hypnotised by the bureaucracy. Alas, very unfortunate indeed that such a great man as the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England too should have so easily fallen a victim to the time-honoured charms of the hill-top administrators! Alas! that he too should have thus let alone the local authorities to themselves in pursuing their policy of repression and 'incitement to violence' where such does not exist! This completely takes away the hope that any justice will be done to the martial law prisoners albeit his Excellency has called for the papers connected with their cases.

From a perusal of the speech delivered by his Excellency one can easily perceive that he is solely guided up to now by the strength of official reports alone, and that either he has never taken any pains to go through other reports or that he has contented himself with the former to satisfy the burning thirsts of the Indians for 'even-handed justice.' Does his Excellency imagine that he has done his duty when he hears one side of the question while he actually realises that 'there is discontent among some sections of the community? Is it not fair that he should equally devote his attention to the grievances of the 'discontented sections' too to see who is right and who is wrong? Is it necessary that he, as the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England should be advised on such matters to deal justice to India according to equity?

Again, the information that has reached his Excellency regarding the Turkish question appears to be far from being anywhere near the truth and is almost ominous to the expectant Moslems of India. It is not a revision of the Turkish Treaty in accordance with British diplomacy that is required. But, it is *justice*, again, fulfilment of the solemn pledges made to the Moslems by the Prime Minister. Will his Excellency kindly turn to the non-official side and realise that no amount of wrangling and juggling with this vital question will satisfy in the least the Indian Moslems in their demand for the vindication of Britain's honour.

It is left to his Excellency now to realise that we have already had our 'auspicious start' and are determined to pursue it to the end with all peaceful means possible in spite of gravest provocations while awaiting to see how far his Excellency is going to justify his proclamation which he has adopted as his 'guiding star.' Will his Excellency do something soon to remove the fears gathering in our minds?

His Excellency, if he wishes to see that his hopes of dealing justice to India according to equity and on a wider field in comparison to the confines which his last position afforded him, are to be realized should engage his whole attention *now* and *immediately* to the following points.

1. Release of all the prisoners who are suffering for the last two years from the unjust imposition of Martial Law.

2. Check the ever-growing policy of repression carried on by officials in certain districts of the country.

3. Satisfy the Indian Moslems in their demand for Turkish suzerainty over the Holy Lands.

4. Cancel the fat pensions of the Martial Law perpetrators.

5. See to the military expenditure which has now become so exhorbitant that there is little hope of recovering the adequate compensation for the money drained away from India.

Unless, Sir, these things are looked into by his Excellency though this is not the first time these have been pointed out, it is absolutely void to speak of Justice, and the character of the administration itself to be carried on by his Excellency from his exalted position can in no way fare better than that of his predecessor, who left the shores of India lately 'unwept, unadored, unsung.'—Yours, etc.,

Khetwadi 2nd Lane,
Girgaon, May 9.

K. S. MANIAR.

THE ISSUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There are two personages in India to-day whose utterance are subject to a very close scrutiny and examination not only by the people of India but of England and the Empire. They are Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Reading. Directly or indirectly each in his own way will shape the future destiny of this country and of the British Empire. Mahatma Gandhi is already a world figure. He has been truthful and amazingly sincere in what he says. He knows no equivocation. As a great tribune of the people he serves them honestly and laboriously with only one end in view—freedom for his country. As for Lord Reading he is still an unknown quantity in Indian politics. He has talked loud and long of restoring British Justice. So much then is admitted that it is lost. But one asks was there anything like "British justice" or was it but an ingenious phantom cleverly got up to put the poor Indian down? And so emasculated are we that we say "Lord Reading has come to do justice, let us wait and see." What little we know of him since he landed on our shores makes us believe that he has inspired confidence in the bureaucracy rather than in the people. His recent utterance at Simla indicates that his transference from the Judiciary to the Executive has already effected a change in his angle of vision. With the dawn of the "New Era" and the coming of the new Viceroy we thought that the time-worn platitudes and the old shibboleths had gone. But like his predecessor, Lord Reading too is lisping the obsolete accents of Law and Order. And so does Sir Hammar Greenwood in justification of his cruel and outrageous policy of murder, arson and loot in Ireland—that sacrilegious jest of democracy. No one denies that Law and Order are essential to good and sound government. The fact is that the condition of lawlessness is forced upon a people exasperated by deep-rooted and tangible grievances. Can any sane man believe that the Irishman loves anarchy for its own sake?

But he reluctantly prefers to live in a condition of chaos and anarchy rather than be a willing slave under a Government which has not established Law and Order *with the consent* of his own people. If our rulers would only consider the manifest causes of lawlessness and disorder and deal with them fairly and squarely there need arise no question of imposing Law and Order upon an otherwise peaceful and law-abiding people. The truth, however, is that our rulers are bent upon ignoring the real grievances and legitimate demands of the people. The minor grievances are many and varied but they flow from one main source—foreign domination. Now injustice and Law and Order cannot co-exist. Either the one must go or the other. But if injustice remains how can Law and Order stand? *Foreign domination in itself is a* huge injustice. And so long as it remains it is idle to talk of establishing and maintaining Law and Order. The people with one voice demand Home Rule, and they are grimly determined to get it. In their strenuous and noble efforts they are led and guided by a man whom the Government can ignore only at their peril. Nothing can be more foolish than to underrate the power of a single vigorous personality directed with perfect disinterestedness to just ends. Let the Rulers profit by the lesson of Ireland. Let them take to heart the noble words of one of their own distinguished countrymen: "Good Government is no substitute for self-Government. Says C. F. G. Masterman in his "New Liberlism." "It is better that men learn right choice through experience of wrong choice than that they should be driven along right ways with no choice at all" Will our rulers refuse to understand this?—Yours, etc.

P. H. D.

Bombay, May 11.

B.B. & C. I. RY EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your past kindness to me emboldens me to request you once again to kindly allow some space for these few lines in your esteemed paper.

While congratulating the O. R. Railway men on their victory in getting their Union recognised by their Agent, I take this opportunity of bringing once again to the notice of the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, that a big, influential and well-represented Association of the Employees of the B. B. & C. I. Railway exists for the last 15 months or more, at Ahmedabad under the presidentship of Mr. V. J. Patel, and that in spite of several communications it has not been recognised by him yet. Not only this but by his want of courtesy to acknowledge the letters, the Agent has so far as I think followed the policy of an ostrich of hiding its head in the sand in the hope that since it cannot see its enemy, the enemy too will not be able to see it.

This studied silence on the part of the Agent to show his ignorance of the existence (which the G. T. M. has by one of his circulars recognised) of the Association will not help him any longer now. The employees are getting exasperated by it and seeing other unions succeed through strikes are thinking of trying to achieve success by like means. As a well-wisher of both the employees and the employers I would like to point out to the Agent that a wise man is one who profits by the mistakes of others and that it is better and looks more gracious to give with a good grace than to be forced into giving. To the men I would advise a little more patience though I know they have already been too long so.

I send this to press in the hope that it would serve to save both the employers and the employees some anxious hours, and that the Agent will show his wisdom by bowing to the inevitable and acknowledging the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association of Ahmedabad.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO RAILWAYMEN.

Ahmedabad, May 8.

B. B. & C. I. RY. WORKERS' MEETING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the report given about the proceedings about the above meeting it is stated that Mr. M. D. Dalvi presided at the meeting and Messrs. Kolatkar and Gadgil also addressed the meeting.

At the outset I may mention that the meeting was convened by me as Secretary but before I and Mr. Jhabwalla could reach the place of meeting behind the race course we found to our great surprise that Mr. M. D. Dalvi was presiding at the meeting and Messrs. Kohlatker and Gadgil were supporting certain resolutions. I at once protested and informed Mr. Dalvi that as he was not connected with the Union, being neither an office-bearer of the union nor a member of the Managing Committee, he had no right to meddle in the affairs of an union and preside at the meeting. I also said that Messrs. Kohlatker and Gadgil could not speak in support of any resolutions.

However the meeting went on and I had to explain to the meeting that the whole proceedings were against the rules and invalid and that Messrs. Dalvi and Kohlatkar and Gadgil were outsiders and ought not to have meddled in the affairs of the Union. The strange part of the whole thing was that even the resolutions were drafted by Messrs. Dalvi and Gadgil without consulting us who were the secretaries of the Union. Nobody objected to the presence of Messrs. Dalvi, Kohlatker and Gadgil at the meeting but surely it requires great boldness to preside at the meeting, to draft resolutions over the head of the secretaries and to move and support the said resolution. It requires till greater boldness to send the resolutions to the press as the resolutions of the meeting when the secretaries refused to forward the same.

Now, Mr. Editor you can judge who are creating division amongst the ranks of the workers.

Nobody deplores more than myself a division amongst the ranks of labour but when deliberate attempts are made by others to misguide labour and create trouble one has to speak out even at the risk of facing displeasure of others.

I may assure you, Mr. Editor, that I would rather leave the field of labour to others than attempt to create a division as alleged by Mr. Chamanlal.—Yours etc.

F. GINWALA.

ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged to give me a little space in your valued columns for matter of public good.

Messrs. Bharucha and Haveliwalla are working heart and soul for the interest of the shareholders but so long as the Company is not taken into voluntary liquidation, nothing is possible to be done regarding previous mismanagement. Further delay in the same, increases loss every day as the expenses are going on and no business is done and steamers are lying idle in the harbour.

The majority of the shareholders at the last meeting held at the Empire Theatre voted against official liquidation with a clear understanding that the Company should be immediately wound up voluntarily, as soon as Directors resumed the work. Under the system which is going on at present, no good can be done for the shareholders. On the contrary, I fear, future payment. If, on the other hand, the Company be voluntarily liquidated and an able and fair liquidator be appointed who can realise the assets to advantage, there is still a chance of getting something back per share. Every day takes away a small portion from the shareholders without any apparent or non-apparent gain. It is absolutely certain that there is no chance for the Company to earn profits in whatever able hands its affairs be placed. Why then should there be delay in liquidating it sooner? The greater the delay the greater the loss to the shareholders.

If the present method is continued longer, the burden on the shareholders under new arrangement may turn out to be greater than that imposed by the previous Directors by their alleged mismanagement. Consider the hard lot of the poor shareholders. First they suffered under mismanagement, now they suffer under obstinate indecision.

I appeal to Messrs. Bharcha and other gentlemen who work unselfishly in the interests of their brother shareholders to take the concern into voluntary liquidation, and appoint an honest and hard working liquidator of repute and experience. This is the only way, in my humble opinion, to save the shareholders from further loss and to achieve what we desire. I assure the workers in the direction an encouraging response.—Yours, etc.,

N. C. BAPASOLA,
One of the Shareholders.

MAN OF MANY AMOURS.

8 "CONFESSIONS" TO HIS MURDER

The Buffalo police believe that the youth Roy Harris, who "confessed" to the murder last year of Mr. James Elwell, the wealthy New York racehorse owner and whist "wizard," is suffering from delusions. Harris said he and another youth were offered £1,100 each by a woman in a luxurious motor-car to kill Mr. Elwell, that she gave them the key of the house, and that the other youth shot him in his library after his return from a theatre, writes the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

This is the eighth person who has "confessed" to the crime, which remains a mystery of which the public is never tired of reading and discussing. One of the most intriguing features is that a large number of women had keys of Mr. Elwell's house.

After the murder a kimono and other feminine garments were found in the house, but, although the police found the owner of these, they are unable to establish a sufficiently close connection with the crime to justify her arrest. The police believe it was a crime of jealousy.

INTRODUCE CHARKHA IN EVERY HOME.

AN APPEAL.

It is necessary that in accordance with the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, Bombay, should introduce at least 6,000 wheels in her homes before June 30th. The Rashtriya Shala Bombay and the Sadhakashram at Andheri have been doing their best to shoulder the burden but a handful of masters and boys are not an adequate force to pervade the whole of the city, visit every home and place a wheel in each. It is therefore necessary that every boy and man in Bombay should contribute his quota and offer his leisure to the Swarajya Sabha for the work in hand. It is proposed to organise a corps of spinning experts and then open classes by scores in each locality send out hawkers to sell wheels, canvass orders and popularise spinning in all possible ways. Those students—no matter which school or College they attend and others who want to join the corps should see the Principal Rashtriya Shala in Princess Street any day between 12 noon and 5 p.m. when arrangements will be made for their training and allotment of work.

HAT-LOOTING AT MATIGARA.

(Associated Press.)

DARJEELING, May 9.

News has been received here about the outbreak of hat-looting at Matigara in Saliguri Sub-Division, consequent on the enhancement of tolls on Tuesday when a mob, numbering several hundreds, became excited and looted and destroyed cloth and other shops. The Excise Sub-Inspector was assaulted. Quiet has now been restored and many persons have been arrested, and taken to Siliguri for trial. The Deputy Commissioner visited Matigara on Friday.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 10.

Local rain has fallen in Burma and Assam. The chief amounts are: Victoria Point two inches, Bassein, Kyaupyu three quarters, Mergui, Mymyo, Sebasgar, Dhubri a half, Gauhati one.

The western disturbance has entered Kashmir.

Forecast:—Few falls in Kashmir and Bengal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th May, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is in considerable defect. Day temperature is higher than usual at Delhi and Ambala. Night temperature is nearly normal at Multan and Ambala and is higher than usual at other stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Jhansi. Humidity remains in considerable defect. Day temperature is higher than usual while night temperature is below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and humidity is in considerable defect. Day temperature is considerably lower than usual at Jacobabad. Night temperature is below normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded at Rajkot and Dwarka. Humidity is in defect at Deesa, Surat and Neemuch. Day temperature is higher than usual at Surat. Night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect except at Amraoti. Day temperature is nearly normal or higher than usual. Night temperature is above the average at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect except at Bijapur and Belgaum. Day temperature is higher than usual. Night temperature is above normal at Bijapur and below it at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Madras, Malabar and the Konkan and at some stations in the Deccan. Humidity remains in considerable defect to the north of the latitude of Karachi. The sea is rough at Colombo.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 10th May, 1921:—

Local rain has fallen in Burma and Assam.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point two inches; Bassein, Kyoukpyu three quarters; Mergui, Maymyo, Sibsagar, Dhubri a half and Gauhati one. The western disturbance has entered Kashmir.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, 11TH MAY, 1921.

Station.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of Past 24 hour	Temp in Shade: Minimum of Past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hour	Rainfall: Tot. 1st November to date	Rainfall: Departure 1st November to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	88.4	79·6	35	..	4.76	+5 97
Do. (19th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	92	76	0	83	0.06	—4 00
Muskat	96	0	80.5	54	0.17	—3.74
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	04	3	81	0	43	0 02	—1 72
Rawalpindi	98	2	70	7	84	2.3	—7 50
Lahore	105	2	69	8	33	0 08	—3 84
Hissar	105	0	78	1	24	0.11	—2 11
Ambala	104	8	76	2	22	4 09	—1 75
Delhi	102	8	79	2	28	..	—1 91
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra	105	3	82	2	22	1.47	—0 52
Manipuri	108	1	81	0	26	1 .2	—1 42
Jhanso	107	4	74	6	40	1.28	+1 40
Cawnpore	108	5	84	1	22	3 53	+1 61
Allahabad	110	5	80	0	15	2 45	—0 39
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—							
Jacobanad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	05	7	79	4	36	2 04	—1 24
Ajmer	95	4	68	8	5	0	—1 38
Jaipur	99	4	71	6	22	0 2	—1 9
Kotah	102	8	84	4	74	0 22	—1 27
Mount Abu	10	6	75	1	14	0 44	—0 80
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	88	6	80	8	17	0.06	—1 26
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	83	2	70	4	78	0	—0 56
Veraval	85	3	74	1	83	0	—0 80
Rajkot	105	2	75	1	90	0	—1 .2
Bhavnagar Para	100	0	75	2	74	0	—0 95
Surat	107	2	74	0	21	0	—0 58
Ahmedabad	107	7	72	8	42	0	—0 47
Deesa	109	2	74	3	63	0 07	—0 61
Neemuch	102	3	76	9	47	0	—0 60
Indore	102	3	72	9	17	0	—0 36
CENTRAL PROVINCES	105	3	74	4	30	0.08	—0 41
Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..	..	0.47	—0.41
Saugor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosangabad	104	2	74	9	20	1.27	—0 53
Khandwa	107	1	76	9	13	0 89	—0 39
Akola	107	8	78	4	16	0 80	—0 69
Amroto	109	0	77	8	14	0.46	—1 89
Nagpur	108	4	79	8	3	0 16	—1 56
Chanda	110	6	81	0	1	0 25	—1 25
Raipur	113	8	80	6	24	0 39	0 95
KONKAN—	110	0	85	..	18	0.46	2.16
Bombay	103.9	..	69	4	12	2 58	+2 12
Ratnagiri	..	75	4	..	..	..	..
Marmugoa	..	70	3	65	1	17	0	2 8
Karwar	..	70	0	78	4	15	0	—0 35
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	..	94	1	77	8	5	0 46	0 71
Malegaon	..	..	..	79	4	50	0.43	1 69
Ahmednagar	104	7	78	3	47	0	—1 59
Poona	04	0	..	66	..	26	0.27	2 11
Sholapur	105	8	69	..	40	0 8	1 21
Bijapur	..	..	68	1	63	0 44	1 66
Belgaum	..	67	3	73	1	14	0 09	0 93
Aurangabad	100	7	77	1	63	4.8	1 20
Nizamabad (Indur)	104	9	68	1	14	0.01	7 21
Hyderabd	110	4	81	1	18	1 12	1 5
MALABAR AND CEYLON	107	8	82	1	8	0.45	80
Mangalaore	81	78	1	72	..	6.84	—2 61
Calicut	..	91.7	79	1	84	..	13 93	+1 95
Cochin	..	90	78	4	71	..	23 51	+6 46
Colombo	..	92	71	4	91	0.44	41.25	+9 41
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—	..	100	76	7	83	..	4.88	+3 80
Masulpatam	..	90.2	78	4	58	..	..	..
Bellary	..	91.3	74	4	57	..	1 69	..
Cuddapah	..	97	81	1	6	..	1 43	..
Madras	..	93	80	1	..	..	7 96	0.6
Bangalore	..	86	70	..	..	..	7 09	—16
Coimtore	..	95.4	74	7	5	..	4 6	—2 6
Trichanopoly	..	12	78	..	8	..	10 11	+1 0
Negapatam	..	80.1	79	..	6	..	18.69	+65.6

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th May, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a m, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.			29,731
Temperature of Air	.. degrees	..	85 2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ,,	..	77 4
Dew Point	.. .. ,,	..	74 5
Relative humidity of Air	,,	..	0 710
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky		..	
.. .. cloudy—10)		..	0–6
Maximum temperature of Air degrees..			91 4
Minimum do do	,,	..	80 0
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight		}	NNW,NNE, WNW.
Movement of Wind	..	..	Miles. 164

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SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMABY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tuesday	17th	m7 55	25 9
		8 6a	26 4

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h m.	ft. in.
Tuesday	17th	m1 50	17 8
		1 58a	19 3

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

Market for jute mill shares ruled with more sellers than buyers and only a small business resulted. Coal shares were quiet but steady but the turnover was negligible. In miscellaneous section a free trade was reported with no feature of special interest. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Aurrung 11-4, Bhangora 34-8, Borrea 33, Burrakur 49-10, Ghusick 23-12, Jaint Central 15-8, Karanpura 18-8, Patmohna 12-4, Pench River 12-12, Raneegunge 59.

Jute:—Anglo-India 354-0, Baily 120 s.l., Benjamin 4-2, discount, Century 7, Fort Gloster 389 s.l., Gondalpara 655, Howrah 35-6, Kankinarrah 391, Lansdowne 247, North brook 50-8, Soorah (prf) 100, Waverley 5 s.l.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at 57-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 5 War Bonds short loans 100-2, 1925 at 9 and 1928 at 100 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and nine sixteenth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and nineteen thirty-two pence.

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO IN LONDON.

AMERICANS' CAPITAL PERFORMANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

The London Polo season officially opened yesterday. There was a large attendance at at Roehampton where the England probables Tomkinson, Dalmeny, Lockett and Hunter beat a strong combination consisting of the Duke of Penaranda, Lieut.-Colonel Wise, W. Buck-master and Lord Rocksavage by 9 goals to, 8. Colonel Melville and Captain Turner replaced Tomkinson and Dalmeny after the fourth *chukker*.

The Americans gave a Capital performance at Ranelagh, where they beat a strong side by 10 goals to 4. The Americans are mounted on splended ponies. They rode hard, hit hard and combined admirably, and it is thought that they will take a lot of beating.,

LAWN TENNIS FINAL.

FYZEE BEATEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

In the Lawn Tennis Final to-day at Hurlingham Gordon Lowe beat A. A. Fyzee, 6/3, 6/2, 7/5. Fyzee is regarded as India's best player of the present day.

WORLD'S WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

New York.—Zlysko has won the world's heavy-weight Catch-a-Catch-Can wrestling championship by defeating Strangler Lewis in twenty-three minutes.

DAVIS CUP TIE.

MR. SHIMIDZU TO COMPETE.

Mr. Z. Shimidzu, last year's finalist of Wimbledon Tennis Tournament had at first not intended to compete in the Davis Cup Tie, but on the persuasion of his friends he has, we understand, consented to compete, representing the Japanese team. Mr. Shimidzu is arriving here shortly from Calcutta and is sailing hence on the 21st instant for America via London for the World Championship tournament.

LANCASHIRE BEAT NORTHANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Lancashire beat Northants by an innings and 52 runs. In Northant's second innings R. Tyldesley took four wickets for 18 and Heap four for 18.

CRICKET IN LONDON.

AUSTRALIANS vs. SURREY.

COLLINS' STOLID PLAY.

LONDON, May 9.

Play was resumed at the Oval to-day between Australians and Surrey before 12,000 spectators. Rain delayed the commencement, until 2/35. The Australians increased their overnight score to 357 for nine wickets and declared. Collins played stolid cricket for 275 minutes for his 162. Surrey in the first innings were all dismissed for 79, Armstrong taking six wickets for 38 and McDonald four for 29 Surrey followed on.

ENGLISH TEAM BACK HOME.

EXPERIENCES IN AUSTRALIA.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 21.

We are on the eve of yet another Imperial Cricket Contest. The Australian cricket team, having won all the five matches in Australia during the last season in Australia, opened the fifteenth tour to England at Leicester on Saturday, April 30th. Travelling by the Orient liner—the "Osterley"—both the English cricketers and the Australian cricketers arrived at Toulon on Saturday morning, April 16th. The M C C came straight through to London, after a wait of two or three hours at Marseilles, but the Australians, in order that they might get their land legs, visiing the Riviera, and they will not get here till next Saturday. I ran across to France to get the impressions of the tour in Australia as early as I could but could not get time to travel as far as Toulon, a journey I did make when the last team visited this country in 1912. The Englishmen had a night in the train from Marseilles. After a halt in Paris, the noon train from the Gare du Nord, took the tourists to Calais. It was a non-stop train, and the sea-trip from Calais to Dover occupied only seventy minutes. This made the arrival of the cricketers in London an hour late, and in spite of the delay, and also in spite of the most uninviting weather, there was a huge crowd of enthusiasts waiting to give the defeated side a hearty welcome. I thought the acting of the public splendid. It was "playing cricket." It struck me that cricket was something more than just being successful. Talk about a needle in a hay-stack, well, it was just like it. for those who were in quest for the cricketers. But as they passed through the British Public Guard of Honour, resounding cheers were sent up, and some youngsters were energetic enough to rush up to some for autographs.

A RED LETTER EVENT.

Over in France, one of the first, I met was Percy Pender, and I noticed that he had let a la Charley Chaplin moustache grow. Whether that was done on going out, in Australia, or coming back, I did not venture to ask, for he had his wife with him, she having gone over to France to join her husband. Jack Hobbs came next, and "plomp" went his dressing case down, as he found time to receive a grip from me. It was shake, shake, shake, till I had welcomed Mr. Manager Toone, and it was not long before we had a very pleasant chat about events as they had been in Australia. When I mentioned that I wanted to know his ideas, and opinions of cricket as he had seen the game in Australia, he at once said, "well, it was impossible for any team to have had a more thoroughly welcome time. We were a most happy party—a real family, and we had the happiest time right through Australia imaginable. No other team has ever had a warmer welcome, and to me, it will be a red-letter event ,this tour of mine through Australia."

"You had some tremendous gathering on the grounds out there?"

"Yes, and that was partly due to our popularity as a team, and, after we had experienced a defeat, partly due to the great pluck, and determined effort the M. C. C. cricketers made. We never played a losing game, but we lost, and we lost to a much better side than we had to compete against the great Australian cricketers."

"How does the present pick of Australian cricketers compare with the previous Australian teams? Is it a better combination at present?"

"I can hardly compare," said Mr. Toone, "but I have never seen in the whole course of my life, such remarkable displays of fielding as those the Australians provided There was a perfect fielder for every position in the field. We were very deficient in that respect. As a matter of fact, there was only one real 'out-in-the country' field in our team, and that was Hendren."

"How did the batting compare?"

AUSTRALIANS' BATTING.

"The Australians were strong, very strong from number one right away down to number eleven. You must remember this, that the Australian players were doing more than trying to beat us. With the prospect of a visit to England, all the players were competent against each other. It is not remarkable that this enthusiasm should exist, but we do not get it in such a marked degree in this country. It is a pity, for a trip with a representative team to Australia is a great honour, and should be the ambition of every county cricketer."

"Do you think the Australians will do as well over in this country as they did in Australia?"

"No, I do not think they can. For one thing, there will be climate influences, unless we get another 1911 season, and then there will be the continual playing and the constant travelling. To this must be added the fact that our matches are of only three days' duration and also that Kelleway, one of the very best all-round cricketers in Australia has not been able to make the trip."

BOWLING.

"Gregory and Mailey must have bowled extraordinarily well?"

"They made a very fine combination but the Australian attack did not begin and end with Gregory and Mailey. Mailey bowls with an irreproachable length. You know, as well as I, that googlie bowlers have often been knocked off their length. Mailey was often punished severely, but he still 'pitched them up inviting the batsmen to "still have a go" and in this respect, he was a very happy bowler. I certainly do think that many of our batsmen got themselves out, but that was the very thing, Mailey was trying to do."

"Warwick Armstrong had a triumphant season, and must have captained with great judgment?"

"Warwick Armstrong had the season of his life, for he played really the greatest cricket possible. Great cricketers can often look back upon some particular season which stood out, in his career, and 1920-1921 season will be his memorable season. His captaincy was as successful as his play, and although some people might be inclined to say that the side captained itself, I think that the team was made stronger through the implicit faith reposed in Armstrong by every member of the side. He was able to get every ounce of effort out of his men. There was never any slackness, and you are quite right when you say that Colonial cricketers, when they get the nose in front, are not content to keep it just in front, but do their best to get it further in front."

Wilfred Rhodes, I have always considered to be a good judge of cricket, and he had nothing but praise for the Australian team. He felt the M. C. C. did not deserve to do as badly as the records show, and they did not. There were times when the Englishmen looked to have been rooted, and then something would go wrong, and that indescribable something very often went wrong." I saw Jack Hobbs several times touch the ball on to his wicket, but more often I saw our Colonial cousins get the good fortune to see the ball just graze the wicket. Wooley played some glorious cricket, and I know very well that I felt as comfortable, and then things went wrong. It's all cricket, and one can't understand it said the Yorkshireman.

Bertie Strudwick had the highest opinion of "Sammy" Carter as a wicket-keeper, and he said that he bordered on the side of being wonderful. "Did they like Jack Hobbs?" you ask. "I don't believe that any cricketer, alive or dead, has ever had greater receptions than Jack. The cheering that was heard at times will go down to history, I am sure."

Frank Woolley, when I questioned him whether he preferred a tour through Australia to one through South Africa, he said that he did. "They know a good deal more out in Australia, and the accommodation is such an improvement on that in South Africa. I thought there was an improvement in that respect in 1913-14, but there is room for much more.

I was the only Londoner to get over to France to meet the M. C. C. team, and, curiously enough, I ferretted out the arrival of Charlie McCartney in London on Tuesday night. In the journalistic parlance, I had a "scoop." Nobody seemed to know that "Governor-General" Macartney had arrived. In Australia, I always spoke of the little Sydney cricketer as "Masterful Mac," and I hope he will reproduce some of his masterly methods in this trip. I had a short chat with him, and he told me that it was unfortunate that only he and Collins were the left handers of the team, and we are not bowlers nowadays" he added. Next day, yesterday, really, there were more than myself to see the arrival of Sydney Smith and "Seppy" Carter at the Cricketwood Aerodrome. It was the first time that any English visiting Australian cricketer had reached these shores by air, and the couple were quite "bucked" about it." We flew into a couple of showers" the genial Sydney said, "but it was altogether a fine sensation. I wrote a letter many hundreds of feet up to my wife, beginning it in France and finishing it in England." Of course Sydney Smith I remember very well in Australia, and he remembered me very well, and when I told him that once more I was going to make the complete tour with the Australian cricksters, he said "And you may rest assured that you will get any assistance from me you want." Now that was real good. When I spoke of the visiting team, Sydney Smith agreed with me, that if only Jack Massie had been able to have played, the team would have been well nigh perfect. Jack was one of the many cricketers whose career as a "flannelled fool" in the very best company, was ended in Flanders. Alas, I heard that Collins had backed a "winner" at Monte Carlo to the extent of £100. His luck was once more "in." Warwick Armstrong and his young hopefuls will be coming across here at the week-end, and at the present, moment, I am hoping to be able to get to Paris again, to return with the giant and his charges. By next week, many of the team will have made the acquaintance of Lord's and of English wickets.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

DECLINING DEATH RATE.

The deaths from all causes have been as follows in the weeks ending:—

2nd April	152
9th April	1594
16th April	1525
23rd April	1405
30th April	1367

In the last three weeks the deaths from Respiratory Disease have fallen from 720 to 560 per week.

The deaths ascribed to Influenza rose again to 86 last week but this apparent failure to follow the fall in respiratory disease is only due to an understatement of the deaths from Influenza in previous weeks, and possibly to an over-statement at the present time.

PLAGUE.

The deaths from Plague have been as follows in the 4 weekly periods ending:—

26th February	25
26th March	89
23rd April	287

In the week ending 30th April the Plague deaths fell from 89 to 75.

The percentage of rats infected with Plague to total rats examined has fallen steadily from 17 on the 7th of April to 6 on the 2nd of May.

The Sections in which the Plague Mortality per 1000 persons in the populations has been highest are Walkeshwar (25 deaths) Fort North (26 deaths) and Mazagon (34 deaths). Thirty four deaths have occurred in Dhobi Talao and 53 in Worli, but the populations of these sections are much larger than those of the sections with the highest death rate.

The daily number of deaths from all causes in the last 3 days has been:—

2nd May	179
3rd May	159
4th May	156

The smallest number of deaths registered in one day in April was 169.

The death rate from small-pox has fallen rapidly in the last three weeks.

The death rate from Cerebro Spinal Meningitis remains stationary at some 10 deaths per week.

From the above figures it will be seen that the outlook is less serious.

Plague in human beings will certainly follow the marked decline that has occurred among rats and there is reason to believe that the death rate from Influenza is also declining.

The total weekly deaths from all causes have fallen in 4 weeks from 1526 to 1767.

SERIOUS DACOITY NEAR JHANSI.

MARRIAGE PARTY ATTACKED BY ARMED MEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHANSI, May 11.

News comes of a very serious dacoity in Jhansi on Spri Road, about five miles from Jhansi. A party of barbers was coming to Jhansi from Raksha in connection with a marriage. When they had travelled two miles, they were attacked by a gang of eight men with arms. Two men and two women received serious injuries, two succumbed and two are in a precarious condition. Police is busy investigating.

During the last fifteen months, almost all the notorious ring-leaders were captured and dealt with. There was complete absence of this crime for some months.

Mr. Gandhi left for Simla by the Punjab Mail on the 11th instant.

The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru (homeward bound) left Colombo on the 7th instant and is due here on the 16th instant.

WOMAN MURDERED AT BORIVLI.

YOUNG PATHAN ARRESTED.

It will be remembered, as reported in our columns, that on the morning of Wednesday (4th May) the dead body of a young Hindu woman was found floating in a well at Daisur, near Borivli. The body appeared to have been in the water for some time. The hands, legs and neck were bound together with a rope. As soon as information reached the Police Headquarters the Superintendent of Police together with other Police officers hastened to the gruesome scene. At first the crime appeared to have been shrouded in mystery but in course of time the Police succeeded in collecting sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of a Pathan by the name of Faizloo Rehman Valad Abdool Rehman, who is quite a young and strapping fellow. This youth, it appears was employed as a watchman in a garden at Daisur, near Borivli. Khapoobai, the wife of Pandoo Dwarkia, the unfortunate victim of the crime, who used to live at Exsur went on or about the 2nd instant to Daisur to collect fuel. There somehow or other she appears to have come in contact with the Pathan youth, who is alleged to have robbed her of the ornaments on her person and then thrown her into the well.

Yesterday the accused was placed before Mr. Deo First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra and charged with murder. A week's remand was applied for by the Borivli Police for further enquiries, which was granted.

GANGS OF ROBBERS IN THANA DISTRICT.

ACTIVITY OF THANA DISTRICT POLICE

In addition to the two large gangs of robbers belonging to the Wagri and Ghanticnor Bhampta criminal classes which were sometime ago cleverly rounded up by the Thana District Police and whose trial is yet pending, another dangerous coterie of Kathuris also belonging to a criminal class has been recently laid by the heels. This gang, it appears, had given immense trouble to cartmen as they passed the Ghatkopar road where they were waylaid by the robbers who rifled their pockets and plundered their goods.

On Thursday the Ghantichor Bhamta gang consisting of about 55 persons who were so long locked up in the police cells at Bandra were removed under a strong escort of armed police to the Thana jail. A very large crowd, something like the one that is seen on a Taboot Day at Bandra turned out to see the rare sight and followed the procession. The prisoners, in spite of their long detention in the police cell looked to be quite healthy and cheerful. Physically also they are a fine set of men. In the cells they took their lot quite philosophically. They played cards, bandied jokes and sang songs. They were quite regularly visited by their wives and relatives. Whatever may be said of the criminal propensities of the criminal class to which the accused belong, from the conjugal point of view the husband is all in all to the wife and the wife is prized by the husband as Heaven's best gift to him. Before leaving the Bandra Police Station for Thana they wished "ram-ram" (good-bye) to the policemen who had kept watch over them and thanked them for their hospitality.

SEQUEL TO PICKETING. LIQUOR SHOPS.

SERIOUS TROUBLE AVERTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 11.

An incident which might have led to serious trouble occurred last night in cantonment in connection with picketing of liquor shops. A man of Bhangi caste employed by picketers, snatched a bottle of foreign liquor from a servant woman of a European living in cantonment. The woman at once complained to the police and Inspector Corby arrived and found the man still had the bottle in his possession. The culprit was marched off to the police station where a crowd soon collected and demanded his release. The police refused to release him unless a bail was forthcoming. Eventually a Brahman pleader arrived and furnished the necessary security. Even then the crowd refused to disperse and kept making demonstrations. In pushing the crowd back from the police station a small boy fell and injured his knee. The crowd at once surrounded the European constable whom they accused of injuring the boy. Mr. Boyd, District Superintendent of Police, who was present ordered a punchnama to be made on the boy's injuries and told those present they could proceed against the Sergeant if they thought fit. This closed the incident for the time being though the crowd did not finally disperse till hours after.

Prof. C. J. Hamilton, Publicity Officer of Bihar and Orissa, proceeds immediately on leave to England on private affairs. It is understood Mr. Bejoy Kumar Sen, Assistant Publicity Officer, will officiate during his absence.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY QUESTION SETTLED.

COMPANY GRANTS MEN'S DEMANDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The Tramway question was finally settled to-day, when the President and Secretary of the Tramway Employees' Union met the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kerr in the presence of Messrs. Allan and Pallant of the Tramway Company. The management accepted the proposal of the men with regard to working hours, and agreed that the system of payment whereby men receive seven days' pay for every six days' work should take effect from the date of their rejoining after the strike. The Company also agreed to recognise the Working Committee appointed by men, which would bring up before the Company such matters as concerned men for settlement and adjustment when occasion arose. The management declined to reinstate four dismissed men on the ground that they were dismissed not on account of the strike, but for subsequent insubordinate [illegible] of the Union [illegible] the opinion that [illegible] finally settled and he apprehended no trouble in future.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Stokes charged Maibub Hussain Khan, a motor car driver, with rash and negligent driving.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that Ramsingh Virsing, a chauffeur in the employ of Sir Thomas J. Strangman on the afternoon of the 7th instant, was driving along Queen's Road, and as he took a turn into Church Gate Street the accused drove up from New Marine Line Street at right angles to his own car and dashed into it, with the result that his car was very seriously damaged.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or, in default, to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

JUVENILE PICKPOCKET.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Mohamed Abdullah, a Mohamedan juvenile, was charged by Deputy Inspector Malpas, with the theft of Rs. 9 from the person of Mr. Jehangir D. Karanjia, a share broker.

The facts of the case are that on the afternoon of Tuesday last while the complainant was in the Share Bazaar, he felt a jerk at his coat-pocket and on turning round he saw the accused bolting away. He also found that Rs. 9 in currency note and cash missing from the pocket of his coat. He subsequently arrested the accused. Thereupon, the accused asked the complainant to take him to his father who was also in the Share Bazaar. On being taken to his father he took out of the pocket of the boy the above amount.

The accused's father, when called upon, informed the Court that his son was in the habit of perpetrating petty thefts. He further stated that the accused should be sent to the Reformatory.

The accused in pleading not guilty stated that his father put up a Parsi to contrive to send him to the Reformatory.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer five years' imprisonment in the Salvation Army Reformatory.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

The following press note has been issued:—

In connection with the Bombay Development Scheme, the Governor in Council has appointed two Advisory Committees, one for Bombay City and the other for the Bombay Suburban Revenue Division, for a period of three years in the first instance. These are constituted as shown below:—

FOR BOMBAY CITY.

Two members elected by the Municipal Corporation, Bombay; one by the City of Bombay Improvement Trust; one by the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay; one by the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay; one by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau; and one by the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association.

FOR BOMBAY SUBURBAN REVENUE DIVISION.

One member to be elected by each of the Municipalities of Bandra, Kurla and Ghatkopar-Kirol and one by the Notified Area Committees in the Bombay Suburban District.

2. The following is the list of the representatives elected by these bodies:—

Bombay City:—Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Municipal Corporation, Bombay); Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia (Municipal Corporation, Bombay); The Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust (City of Bombay Improvement Trust); Mr. F. A. H. East (Chamber of Commerce, Bombay); Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit (Mill-owners' Association, Bombay); Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau); Mr. L. V. Mongini (Bombay Presidency Trades' Association).

Bombay Suburban Revenue Division:—Mr. F. A. C. Rebello (Bandra Municipality); Mr. J. S. Pereira (Kurla Municipality); Mr. P. J. Vakil (Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality); Mr. Moreshwar Vishwanath Pradhan (Notified Area Committees).

UNIVERSAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD.

At the first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Universal Fire and General Insurance Company, Limited, Mr. Husseinbhai A. Lalji, Chairman, in moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts, in the course of his speech said:—I think you will agree with me that the results shown in the accounts for the year are very satisfactory. If you notice the Revenue Account, although you find that the ratio of expenses to premium income has risen sharply, but this increase is due to some extent to the general rise in the level of expenses of every kind, but at the same time it is noteworthy that the Company has very little expenses to be written off next year of the preliminary and other charges. It was with the greatest care and caution exercised in selection of the work, the Company had to pay Rs. 22,059-11-6 only, for fire losses. It is hoped and believed that the business of the Company in the following year will be greatly increased as the arrangements have been made for receiving mofussil business too. In addition to the Fire Premiums earned, there will be Marine Premium to the addition of the Premium Income Account.

The Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts were approved and adopted.

Messrs. R. B. Birla and Motilal Kanji were re-elected Directors of the Company for the current year. The appointment of Mr. Raghavji Khimji as an additional Director was confirmed. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Company were re-appointed Auditors for the current year.

U. I. LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

The Directors of the United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., have submitted their report together with the audited accounts to the shareholders of the operations of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1920. It is shown in the report that during the year under review 1,069 proposals were made to the Company, of this number, 735 resulted in Policies for Rs. 12,11,750. The Annual Premiums on the New Policies effected amount to Rs. 57,507-3-0. The new business during the year was the largest record. The Life Assurance Fund at the end of the year stood at Rs. 6,76,071-10-0. 106 Policies for sums assured amounting to Rs. 1,34,500 lapsed and Policies in force on the 31st December including Bonus additions assured Rs. 42,91,999-7-0.

The Revenue amounted to Rs. 2,38,892-2-6 and the outgo Rs. 85,962-6-3 for the year. The ratio of the expenditure to the premium income was 20 per cent. The average interest realised was 6 per cent.

There were 35 claims for Rs. 41,571 during the year.

BOLSHEVIK DANGER.

GOVT. MEASURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

It is understood that Government has sanctioned for a further period of one year employment of two Inspectors of Police in furtherance of the scheme to deal with the danger of ingress of Bolshevik emissaries and literature in Bengal.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

Warwick Comedy Company opens at the Excelsior Theatre with "Brown Sugar". 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 13.

Western India Football Association: General Meeting at Green's Restaurant, 6-30 p.m.

I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab mail	17 0	17 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jabbulpore)	18 15	18 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	18 30
Madras Mail	8 40	9 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 0	14 15
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principle Mail and Express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals	Departure
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	4 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20*
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

*N TE.—"The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road."

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

SHA PURBHOODAS JEEVUNDAS KOTHARI, J.P., a well-known certified broker, one of the leading members of the Modh Bania community, died on Wednesday, 12-0 noon, at his residence, 19, Old Mody Street, Fort, Bombay. His Udhamna ceremony will be on the 13th instant, Friday, at 4-30 p.m. at his residence.

DIAS ALEXIUS CONSTANCE—At his residence No. 1, Palli Road, Bandra, late of the G. I. P. Rly. Stores Department, died on the 11th instant. Funeral will leave his residence this day, the 12th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), for St. Andrews. Friends and relations will kindly accept this the only intimation.

GREY JACONETS NO. 18.

Messrs. Valji Sunderji and Co. writes to say that they have absolutely nothing to do with Grey Jaconets No. 18 which, they inform us, still lie unsold at Ralli Brothers.

SHREE SHIWAJI BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

Under the auspices of the People's Union the birthday of Shree Shiwaji will be celebrated at 7 p.m. to-day, at Mr. Kir's Building, Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, when a lecture will be delivered on "The Life of Shiwaji."

F. WARD BYE-ELECTION.

We understand that Mr. Ratansey D. Morarji is standing from F Ward for a seat on the Municipal Corporation in place of the late Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy Ibrahim.

RUN OVER BY RLY. ENGINE.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Shivnayak Bachoo, a gatesman in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The deceased was posted at Mahim Station. On Monday about 9-30 p.m. a light engine was passing through the station along the down lines towards Bandra, when the cabinman there, on hearing something like a human cry came down and found the deceased lying near the rails cut into two. A train was also standing at the station at the time and it appears that the deceased was trying to cross the lines to catch the train.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by the deceased's having been run over by an engine whilst crossing the line.

DEATH BY ACCIDENTAL BURNS.

Kesarbai, a married woman, aged 18 years, residing with her husband at Dadyseth Agiary Street, was on Monday lighting a lamp when her sari accidentally caught fire, and she received serious burns on her body. She was treated at home by some private practitioners, but grew worse and died yesterday.

At an inquest held by the local Coroner on her body the jury returned a verdict of death due to accidental burns.

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Executive Committee of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India has submitted to the public its report for the year ending 31st December, 1920. The report states that on the 1st January, 1920, there were 96 children, including 27 girls in the Society's Homes, and during the year under report 181 new cases of neglected children were dealt with, 152 being boys and 29 girls. They were Hindus, Mahomedans and Native Christians. The number of children in the custody of the Society at the end of the year was 126.

The children were given education: the boys being taught cane and carpentry work and the girls needle-work in addition. The new building for the Girls' Section is ready for occupation and building for the Boys' Home is in course of erection.

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,08,336-14-3 and the expenditure Rs. 1,19,899-7-5.

The fourth annual meeting of the Society was held on the 19th April in the Municipal Corporation Hall, the Hon. Sir Norman MacLeod presiding. The Report of the Executive Committee was placed before it and was adopted.

GUJERAT KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

KAZI SAHEB OF BROACH ELECTED CHAIRMAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BROACH, May 9.

Kazi Nur-ud-Deen Hussein-ud-Deen, Kazi Sahib of Broach, has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Gujerat (Provincial) Khilafat Conference, for which an Executive Committee of about seventeen persons has been appointed. Fees for the Reception Committee members have been fixed at Rs. 3, delegates Rs. 2 and visitors Re. 1.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, May 12, 1921.

THE DOMINANT ISSUE.

Lord Reading came to India with the determination, repeatedly expressed in England, to see that justice was done to this country. The speech he made, when he landed on the shores of India, ill-advised as it was in some respects, did not altogether destroy the confidence of the Indian people in his sincerity to do justice, especially as he declared his intention to hear all sides before arriving at a final judgment. The people of India were willing to wait. But they had not waited long before they were almost disillusioned and found that Lord Reading had not been able to resist the subtle influence of the bureaucracy. The Lahore speech of his Excellency gave a rude shock to the faith of India in the earnestness of his purpose to do justice. His Excellency asked the people to "forgive and forget" while yet the wrong of the Punjab remained unrighted. And a grim irony was lent to the appeal of Lord Reading by the sanction his Excellency gave to the continued operation of the Seditious Meetings Act in the Punjab and some other parts of the country and his tacit approval of the vigorous and ruthless campaign of repression inaugurated, throughout the country with flagrant misuse of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, under the auspices of the Vincent-cum-Sapru combination. That campaign has gained strength day by day, so much so that the people of the country have begun to feel that Lord Reading, who had come to see justice done to them, has entirely surrendered himself into the hands of his entourage. His Excellency's Simla speech has, however, in some respects, come as a breath of fresh air, revealing as it does a welcome though partial recognition of some of the essential facts of the situation and the remedies that are called for. In that speech he "dealt with only one phase of the present situation, that is direct incitement to violence"—which, we take it, means that he still keeps an open mind as regards the dominant issue of the situation, though other parts of his speech, with which we shall deal anon, make this inference rather doubtful.

Lord Reading trusted that his "very few observations," would not be misinterpreted and added that they "need not alarm but should comfort every citizen who does not desire violence." Let us assure his Excellency that his observations, in this respect, far from being misinterpreted, will be welcomed by our countrymen who abhor nothing so much as violence. The essence of the Non-Cooperation movement is non-violence and nobody condemns sporadic outbreaks of mob violence, such as those which occurred at Malegaon, so strongly as ourselves. For, apart from the fact that it is our own countrymen who suffer, such outbreaks are entirely opposed to the spirit of the movement of self-purification which the Indian National Congress has initiated under the guidance of the most powerful protagonist of peace and goodwill among men that the world has produced in our times. But, as we stated yesterday, our righteous condemnation should not allow us to do violence to Justice which requires due account to be taken of provocative official policy and action. For the rest, we are not at all perturbed by the frantic efforts made in certain quarters to connect these outbreaks with the Non-Cooperation movement. For, these efforts are as futile as they are unworthy. Therefore, in view of all that we have said, we are one with his Excellency in his desire to punish "direct incitement to violence." And we also welcome Lord Reading's reluctance to pronounce upon the true meaning and effect of political speeches that may be regarded as tending to advocate recourse to violence,—a reluctance which is in refreshing contrast to the readiness of the average bureaucrat in this country to scent sedition in almost every utterance of the "agitator." These speeches, Lord Reading emphasised, must be dealt with by Courts of Justice in the administration of the ordinary criminal law." The theory enunciated by Lord Reading is one, which goes counter to the practice of the bureaucracy in this country, and the enforcement of which has for years been demanded by the people of the country. It means, in short, that in dealing with "sedition" justice must remain supreme from the beginning to the end—not, as hitherto, executive fiat and caprice. We, therefore, welcome the enunciation of this theory as a repudiation of legalised anarchy which executive fiat has established in this country. But if Lord Reading does not wish to pay mere lip sympathy to Justice, he must see that the repudiation is complete and enforced in deed. And it is not necessary for us to remind him what actions he should take to make the repudiation effective. There must be, first and foremost, immediate abrogation of all repressive measures like the Press Act, the Rowlatt Act, the Seditious Meetings Act, which make executive fiat supreme over Justice. There must again be complete separation, as soon as possible, of executive and judicial functions and, above all, the prompt stoppage of the misuse of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code for political purposes for which they were never intended. Lord Reading's sincerity to see justice triumphant will be judged by his readiness to take these preliminary steps.

For, let it not be forgotten for a moment, what India is determined to secure for the redress of the wrongs she has been suffering from is not palliatives but radical remedies which are summed up in the word Swaraj. And it is in respect of this aspect of the Indian situation that Lord Reading's speech comes as a great disappointment. "Nevertheless I must admit" his Excellency said, "that there is discontent among some sections of the community which gives cause for serious thought and some anxiety to all who desire to live in peace and tranquility." The observation, characteristically bureaucratic as it is, amazes us coming as it does from one who is accustomed to look at things with a judicial and disinterested eye. For, who but the wilfully perverse dare maintain in the face of facts that the discontent in India is confined only to "some sections of the community" when it is evident that the whole country is seething with a discontent which has had no parallel in history? Except for the infinitesimal minority which considers the "Reforms" as a panacea for all evils,—though it too feels dissatisfied with things as they are—the bulk of the people have been completely disillusioned as regards the *bona fides* of British rule and would rather sever the connection with Britain than accept the present humiliating state of things, and will reconcile themselves to British connection only on terms of complete mutual equality. In short they feel and they feel strongly that their present condition is intolerable and that the only escape from it consistent with their self-respect is—Swaraj. That is the dominant issue of the present situation. And the acid test of Lord Reading's statesmanship will consist in his recognition of it and his readiness immediately to act upto the recognition. His Excellency's reference to the inauguration of "the Reforms" as the "auspicious start" made on the road "mapped out" for India "as a partner in the British Empire" shows clearly that he is still far from grasping the significance and potency of the dominant issue indicated in the determination of a united people to win Swaraj. But his Excellency's failure is not surprising. He has since landing in India allowed himself to be chaperoned by men, whose interests and commitments make them wilfully blind to the inevitable and who are frantically busy "saving" their faces as well as the "Reforms." There are indications, however, that Lord Reading has not altogether lost sight of his duty to hear all sides. In fact, we are inclined to think that his vague commital of himself to the panacea of "Reforms" is merely a characteristic stroke of the master-diplomatist. But India is in no mood for diplomacy, though she will not be averse to the acceptance of any arrangement that is consistent with her self-respect and that will not conflict with the attainment of Swaraj. Such an arrangement is immediately feasible if Lord Reading takes the occasion by the hand and acts with imagination, statesmanship and—courage. What will he do?

A NEFARIOUS TRAFFIC.

It is melancholy to note that the Opium Commission has closed its sessions at Geneva without doing anything practical to restrict the traffic in this deadly drug. The suggestion to redraft the Hague Convention, with a view to more effective action against the evil, has been abandoned, mainly because of the opposition of the British and "Indian" delegates, who urged that a further trial should be given to the existing Convention. The League of Nations is to be asked to invite its members and other nations to ratify the Convention, if they have not done so already. An enquiry into the opium situation in China is also foreshadowed. A number of recommendations have also been adopted, among them being one for the strengthening of the Convention with regard to the medical use of opium, morphine, and the like. But all this is hardly calculated to check the progress of the evil. We are afraid the vested interests of certain Governments and influential dealers have stood in the way of the abolition of this hateful traffic. The attitude of the British and Indian Governments especially is highly to be deplored. So long as these Governments permit the cultivation of opium beyond the medical needs of the world, they must be held to be accessory to the crime of spreading the drug habit among Eastern races. As Sir John Jordan pointed out, while the Hague Convention permitted the contracting parties to cultivate any amount of opium, the application of the provisions of the Convention would not abolish the abuse of opium in China. What the Geneva Commission ought to have done is to require the members of the League of Nations to make forthwith a drastic restriction of the area under opium cultivation in their respective territories, with a view to the ultimate abolition, within a prescribed period of short duration, of all opium cultivation beyond medical requirements. Only by such a step can the evil be rooted out speedily. The dilatory and half-hearted ways of the British authorities in India are in singular contrast to that adopted by the United States Government in the Philippines. One of the first things that Government did in entering the Philippines was to banish the opium traffic, root and branch, from the islands. The drug habit was widespread at the time the United States took over charge of these islands. In India, the British, on the other hand, have, by active encouragement of opium cultivation and opium trade, succeeded in converting the country into the leading opium producing country in the world, with disastrous consequences not only to the people of this country, but practically to all Eastern races. And yet, even to-day, Englishmen, official and non-official, are to be found who are not ashamed of the havoc they have done or are still doing to humanity by this nefarious traffic. One of the first acts of politically emancipated India will be, we confidently assert, to wash her hands off this corroding evil immediately, once and for all.

Notes of the Day.

Bekir Sami Bey's Hope.

The declaration of Bekir Sami Bey, the leader of the Turkish Nationalist Delegation to London, that he is convinced that "the revised Treaty of Sevres will secure a brilliant peace" is likely to cause some surprise in quarters which watch but superficially the trend of events. But those who have known all along the unbending independence of the Kemalist Government need have no misgiving that Bekir Sami Bey has fallen a victim to the witchery of the Entente and that he and his colleagues are ready to sell their country's birthright for a mess of potage. Bekir Sami's statement, it is clear, has to be taken in conjunction with the hope he has expressed that a new conference for the settlement of the Near East disputes will be held. We ourselves also are of the same belief and are firmly pursuaded that things cannot be left standing where they have been left by the recent London Conference. Greek treachery, no doubt, counted on introducing into the controversy a new factor by surprise, but the attempt has miserably failed and recoiled on the authors, so much so that their British ally, which, through its Mission, at first egged them on to attack the Turks, has thought it necessary and wise hastily to declare its "neutrality."

The Treaty Shattered.

As to the results of the London Conference, though on the surface they are not so apparent, Bekir Sami Bey is justified in declaring that they are satisfactory, at least morally. As he pointed out in a declaration he made to the Constantinople press last month, although the London Conference has not brought peace, nevertheless the Turks have profited thereby in the three following important respects:—Firstly, the Nationalist movement is recognised; secondly, the inapplicability of the Treaty of Sevres is admitted; and thirdly, the Greeks are no longer the mandatories of the Entente in Smyrna and Thrace. The London Conference has shattered beyond reparation the moral basis of the Treaty of Sevres and this achievement cannot be undervalued. It is for the Entente now to put forward in the place of this discredited Treaty something worthy of themselves and the Turks—and acceptable to Muslims. How are the Entente and especially Britain going to discharge the task? To enforce the Treaty as it stands would be an international crime, in addition to being a crime against the British nation itself.

Greco-British Relations.

No one will accuse Sir Phillip Gibbs, the new Editor of "The Review of Reviews," of lack of patriotism or ignorance of current events, not to say anything of pan-Islamic sympathies. Here is what he writes in the latest (April-May) issue of his journal regarding the unprovoked attack of the Greeks on the Turkish Nationalists: "As far as can be judged, the British Military Mission in Athens seem to have been egging on the Greeks to fight; and at the very moment when Greece was repudiating the London Conference scheme and mobilising its army it was announced that a Greek loan had been successfully floated in London. When war broke out, however, our Government proclaimed "neutrality." We have only to point out that this deliberate statement has been made *after* the London Conference.

The Coal Situation.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the prolongation of the lockout in Great Britain constitutes a grave menace to the peace of the country. In spite of the optimism in certain circles, we do not think that Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Maidstone has improved the situation. Mr. Lloyd George denies that there is a conspiracy between the mine-owners and Government to reduce the wages. On the other hand, he charges the Miners' Federation with trying to starve the country into an injudicious settlement. It is unfortunate that the views of Mr. Lloyd George and his Cabinet should practically coincide with those of the mine-owners rather than the miners and that he should appear as if championing the interests of capital against those of Labour. The miners, as a whole, are still betraying no mood to surrender, though, as every one knows, the union funds are fast running out. A new factor in the situation is the manifesto of the Federation of Transport Workers and Railwaymen's Union urging their members to refuse to handle foreign coal. It is impossible to forecast how wide the response to this call will be, but if it really proves effective in paralysing shipping and in preventing the ingress of foreign coal, the difficulties in the way of the mine-owners and Government will certainly be multiplied.

Mr. Gandhi and Lord Reading.

The following from "Looker-On" regarding the Indian situation will be read with interest:—

What of the future? Dare I venture upon explicit prophecy I would raise such a storm about my ears that would overwhelm me. But I will hazard tentative suggestions. The leaders of the Non-co-operation movement have been well advised to express no hostility open or overt towards the new ruler. "The Bombay Chronicle" which voices the Khilafat cause more convincingly than any other paper in Asia,—and justice bids me say with more fair-mindedness and weighed thought—sounded the right and reasonable note in urging that Mr. Gandhi lose no time in interviewing the new Viceroy. And I would not be surprised if such an interview occurred in the near future with interesting results. The meeting of the new ruler, who comes as the King-Emperor's Representative, to give India justice, with the mystic who undoubtedly wields more power, spiritual and temporal, than any man in India to-day, were a theme for an epoch-making canvas. The interview will be big with results, for your Jewish statesman is seldom a platitudinarian and always open to conviction, complete or partial.

Swaraj Within the Year.

This was, of course, written before the announcement made by our Allahabad correspondent yesterday about Mr. Gandhi's visit to Simla. To return to the "Looker-On". The writer proceeds:—

But I am roaming around my point without coming to it. I hesitate frankly from venturing upon the wild guess at events which I make. But nothing ventures India's progress towards self-government, autonomy, *swaraj*—call it what you will—is to be a deal more rapid than the reactionaries imagine. Mr. Gandhi stands on the threshold of a victory almost complete in that before the year of his slogan this country will have attained a promise of complete autonomy. My readers will damn me for an alarmist, or for a soothsayer of impossible things, but I am convinced that my prophecy will be justified by events. And Lord Reading will restore peace to India, for the non-co-operators will cease from troubling when there is nothing to trouble about. An arrangement parallel to that with Egypt is what I have in mind, and I conclude my notes for the week with the reminder to my readers that my words express no policy, they merely forecast events The wish may, or may not, be father to the thought. This is for my readers to guess.

We may assure the writer that the Indian people have no doubt whatsoever on the point.

Extortion on G. I. P. Railway

A correspondent brings to our notice the extortion which is being habitually practised on poor and illiterate passengers by some of the subordinates of the G. I. P. Railway Company at the Poona station. The correspondent narrating his own experience writes:—

On Sunday last I had the misfortune of returning from Poona by a night Poona Passenger Train. I purchased my 3rd class ticket in the city and came to the station about 20 minutes before the departure of the train. I found to my surprise that hundreds of 3rd class passengers were shut out from coming into the platform even about 15 minutes before the train was timed to leave, although there was plenty of room in the train. Many plucky 3rd class passengers found their admission into the platform by the second class gate by paying 8 annas per head extra to the two soldiers (Scotchmen) who were at the gate with the ticket collectors fully drunk too. Myself finding no other way had to resort to the same course, but since I had not enough money I offered only 4 annas, but one of the soldiers came running to assault me and drove me away. Again I begged of him to leave me in, pleading that I had not got more than 4 annas, but he again came running trying to bang me with his fist. Since I had to come on my duty the next morning I managed somehow to pay him 8 annas and then I was gladly let in.

The corrupt practice and the oppression mentioned by the correspondent are, unfortunately, not confined to Poona station, but that they should be so openly practised without coming to the knowledge of the station master and the higher officials of the Company reflects little credit on the supervision exercised by the latter over their subordinates. The public would like to be assured that steps are being taken to put an end to the scandal.

Right to Political Opinion.

We commend to the attention of the judiciary and the magistracy of this country the notable pronouncement of Justice Bucknill of the Patna High Court regarding the right of an individual to his political opinions. The remarks were made in connection with the disposal of an application for transfer of a case from the file of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Dinajpore. His Lordship observed:—

In this country as in every other country within the British Empire people are entitled to their political views, whatever they may be. Provided that these political views are not expressed in such a manner that they create a breach of the peace, no one is entitled to complain of them. I therefore do not attach any great importance to this aspect of the matter. On the other hand, it is desirable that where any question arises which relates to an alleged apprehension on the part of persons who are accused of a crime to the effect that they feel, even although they may have no real justification for such feeling, that they are likely to be brought before some one who has already expressed some view (possibly of a premature character or even possibly justified by an immediate impression of their case) not altogether favourable to them, that they should feel themselves satisfied with their trial; and that it should be removed to a sphere where they will be satisfied that they have had a trial and hearing entirely satisfactory to their own consciences.

When the tendency to penalise political opinions is on the increase everywhere in this country it is a relief to find a high-minded judge reasserting the principle of freedom of conscience in this straightforward fashion.

COAL DEADLOCK.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S FIRM STAND.

RENEWAL OF NEGOTIATIONS EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

There is a growing feeling that this week will bring a fresh effort to end the coal deadlock. The Miners leaders appear to be convinced at last that the country is behind the Government in refusing to be intimidated and until their demand for National Pool, is dropped, settlement is impossible.

Newspapers feature Mr. Lloyd George's pointed analogy of National Pool being like compelling the "Daily Mail" to make up the losses of the "Daily Herald." It is thought that the Leaders are veering round to view that there ought to be a ballot. Mr. Herbert Smith, President of the Miners Federation, made a demand for an honourable settlement during the week-end and it is interpreted from this that he is convinced that the Miners cannot win but must find way back to work which will have to be raced by the Executive. Mr. Lloyd George's firm stand on Saturday is expected to hasten a renewal of negotiations.

COAL DISPUTE.

LORD WEIR'S SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Lord Weir has submitted to Government a scheme for settling the coal dispute which has obtained a very wide prominence. Lord Weir declares that all proposals based entirely upon the wage changes are foredoomed to failure owing to the falling coal prices and would cause closing of many mines. The problem is, therefore, to bring the price of coal to an international competitive level with the least interference in wages, as cheaper coal is essential to the revival of industry. Price of coal per ton in March was 39 shillings of which wage costs were 27/9. Industry requires coal at 20 shillings per ton and Lord Weir, therefore, suggests a return to eight hour shift thus reducing wage cost to 24 shillings. He also suggests restoration of 1913 rate of output thus reducing the figure to 20/2 elimination of uneconomic pits thus reducing it to 19/2 and reduction in wages by two shillings thus making the wage cost per ton 16/10. The owners would reduce cost of stores, timber and management from 10/8 to 7/2 and this would give a total cost per ton of 24/8 including Royalties. Lord Weir urges that this scheme should be put into operation for duration of two years. The scheme also includes restoration of piece-work and does not involve subsidy but it is proposed that ten million sterling subsidy should be retained to help the unemployment benefits.

SERIOUS RIOT IN ALDERSHOT

SHOP LOOTED: POLICEMEN INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

A serious riot took place in Aldershot last night. Shop windows were smashed and looted by men in uniform who were accompanied by a large party carrying Red Flags. Two or three police were injured. The outbreak is apparently due to the discontent of Reservists at being called up in connection with the coal dispute.

CAUSE OF EXCITEMENT.

A leter message states all is now quiet in Aldershot. The riot was apparently such as occasionally occurs on Saturday nights where large bodies of troops are gathered. It began by the smashing of omnibus windows. The soldiers concerned wore no badges but were excited by the erroneous report that some of their comrades had been detained in the guardroom.

Comparatively a small party actually took part in window smashing, but a hundred soldiers followed the rioters and many of them treated the matter as a joke, although some remonstrated with the rioters.

COAL CRISIS.

"A FRESH GRAVE MENACE."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 10.

Simultaneously with conversations between Labour members and the Premier, yesterday, which occasioned a natural feeling of optimism in responsible circles, with regard to the coal situation, a fresh grave menace has arisen to complicate the crisis. Railwaymen and Transport workers now refuse to touch coal even for hospital services. The trouble began on the Clyde, and is declared to be due to Communist activities.

STEWARDS' STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Up to present the s.s. Atlantic and other large steamers have not been affected by the Stewards' strike in consequence of the employers agreeing not to reduce their wages but the Union Castle Ships Stewards, Cooks and butchers threaten a complete stoppage. A manifesto has been issued declaring that the "lookout" by the employers is declared nationally and must be obeyed and calls on the members to cease work on May 10th.

"AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS."

MR. WHYTE ON WORKING OF ASSEMBLY.

UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN GANDHI AND VICEROY.

"MOMENT OPPORTUNE."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 8.

A correspondent of the "Observer" has received from Mr. A. F. White a long despatch reviewing his experience of the first Session of the all-India Legislative Assembly and giving a reassuring opinion of its prospects.

Mr. Whyte remarks that the power of the President of the Assembly is really greater than the power of the Speaker of the House of Commons partly because rules are fairly elastic and leave to him wide discretion but mainly because the whole Assembly especially the Indian majority has an immense respect for traditions and practices of the House of Commons. The Assembly has been almost an unqualified success. Quantity of the personnel is better than anyone expected and there are at least half a dozen who in debating ability need have no fear of competition from any but the most skilful British Parliamentarians at home and most important of all the whole body has shown a corporate sense of responsibility which was the most reassuring feature of a very promising Parliamentary session.

In surrendering the system of the official block the Government has unwittingly improved its own position and given life and reality to debates in the New Legislature. A fact that the Budget has emerged practically intact from a pretty severe handling in the debate due partly to Parliamentary skill and good feeling of Mr Hailey and partly to a good sense of majority who invariably chose the right course when faced with the fact that the wholesale reduction in votes for various departments which they were sorely tempted to make would have brought the whole Government to a standstill.

A CONFIRMED OPTIMIST.

Mr. Whyte says he left his chair on the last day of the session, a confirmed optimist. Mr. Whyte expresses the opinion that the new problems will arise very soon. Political problems presented by the conjunction of the irremovable Executive and a large constitutionally irresponsible majority will be ripe for treatment long before ten years is over. Whichever of the Government and the Majority first developes into a coherent Parliamentary force will master the situation. Government may be in that position even though it is in a minority because a majority is composed of fractions which will only coalesce with difficulty.

Mr. Whyte thinks that the strength of Non-Cooperation in one of its strongholds namely Indian intelligentsia is waning. There are substantial reasons for believing that the moment is opportune for some sort of understanding between Lord Reading and Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Whyte concludes by saying that in spite of many disquieting signs omens of the immediate future are good.

NEW PARLIAMENT IN BELFAST.

SIR. J. CRAIG AT COUNTY DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Sir James Craig, the Ulster Leader, speaking in County Down, said he had taken steps through the Colonial Office to invite the Dominions Prime Ministers to witness the opening of New Parliament in Belfast on June 21st.

VICTIMS TO SINN FEINISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, May 9.

Five police and six civilians were killed in Ireland during the week end in a number of rebel ambushes and in a two hours' battle with the Sinn Feiners in the mountains of County Cavans where nine rebels were captured.

SPINNING BOYS OF BUCKINGHAM MILLS STRIKE WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 9.

About seven hundred boys of the spinning department of Buckingham Mills refused to go to work to-day as certain concessions and privileges which they asked of the management were not granted.

MILL STRIKE IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 10.

The situation of strike at the Buckingham Mills remains unchanged. The boys have not returned to work. It is understood that as a result of this, many workmen will have to remain without work.

BUCKINGHAM MILL STRIKE ENDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 11.

The strike in Buckingham Mill has ended and most of the boys have returned to work. Normal condition is restored.

THE ULTIMATUM

REICHSTAG ADOPTS IT.

BY 221 VOTES AGAINST 175

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 11, 2-25 a.m.

The Havas Agency states:—A Berlin message says that the Reichstag has adopted the ultimatum by 221 votes against 175.

SILESIAN SITUATION

EFFECT ON ALLIED ULTIMATUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

There are now only four days to run before Germany must accept the Allied ultimatum and meanwhile the Silesian situation is gravely complicating the International situation. It is reported that the German troops are being hurried from Berlin to Silesia and an outbreak may be made an excuse for a military intervention and also for delaying the carrying out of the ultimatum. The German Socialists are already declaiming against the "New War."

UNITED STATES' NEW POLICY

KNOX RESOLUTION TO BE SHELVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Washington.—In view of the New Policy towards Europe the Leaders of the House of Representatives consider that the Knox Peace Resolution should be shelved, and declare that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are in favour of such a course until larger problems arising out of the war, have been cleared up. It is now stated that Mr. Harvey will be empowered to initiate such discussion the Supreme Council as the President directs and to participate in the deliberations.

It is expected that when the Council meets the question of mandates will come up in the light of Mr. Hughes' recent Note.

RUSSO-GERMAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

TERMINABLE IN 3 MONTHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Berlin.—The trade agreement has been signed between Russia and Germany. It is terminable in three months and authorises the exchange of commercial delegations enjoying diplomatic prerogatives. Merchant ships are to have the customary privileges, but the speedy resumption of postal and telegraph communications is barred.

CABLE ITEMS.

Stockholm.—Both the Chambers of Parliament have passed the bill, abolishing Capital punishment.

Paris.—Mr. Wallace, the United States Ambassador, has resumed his seat on the Ambassadors' Council.

The Boy Scouts' Association has sent a message of welcome to the Duke of Connaught on his return from India expressing gratitude for the great encouragement which he gave to the movement in India.

TURKO-GREEK HOSTILITIES.

BRITISH GOVT.'S ATTITUDE.

NOT TAKING STEPS TO BRING PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

In the House of Commons at question-time, Mr. Harmsworth stated that Government was not taking steps to bring peace between the Turks and Greeks, but the situation was being closely watched with a view to using favourable opportunity for mediation.

"TIME'S" ON MIDDLE EAST PROGRAMME.

WOULD INVOLVE IN ILLIMITABLE RISKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

The "Times" in the course of a leading article refers to apparently an inspired forecast of Mr. Churchill's Middle East programme which it epitomises as grandiose schemes of pan-Arabian dreamers. The journal says if there is any foundation for the plans ascribed to Mr. Churchill he has dangerously misled his projects to involve Britain and the whole of the British Empire in possibly illimitable risks. The "Times" declares it would be playing with fire and asking for another seige like Kut to make a big station in Mesopotamia and to leave it under protection of a lonely Brigade.

JOAN OF ARC CELEBRATIONS.

MOST ENTHUSIASTIC

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Paris.—Joan of Arc celebrations have been taking place throughout France today and have been most enthusiastic particularly where they coincided with a departure of drafts for Rhineland, But there were Red-Flagged anti-war counter-demonstrations at Limoges, Brest and other places. Shots fired by anti-war mob at Saint Gervais led to a conflict in which forty police and municipal guards and thirty demonstrators were injured.

POWERS OF IMPERIAL CABINET.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

In the House of Common, Mr. Gideon Murray asked for the definition of constitution, membership, functions and powers of the Imperial Cabinet, whether the desisions would require ratification by the Dominions Legislatures, whether is was a substitute for the former imperial conference and whether it would meet regularly and when. Mr. Lloyd Gearfe replied that the whole question would form part of the deliberation of the special conference which was contemplated in the ninth resolution of the war conference of 1917 whose conclusions he was unable to anticipate.

FAMINE IN GUJARAT.

REACHES ACUTE STAGE.

"GOVT. DOLES HEARTLESS AND NIGGARDLY."

"SAVE THOUSANDS FROM THROES! OF STARVATION."

EARNEST APPEAL TO PUBLIC FOR FUNDS.

Mr. I. K. Yagnik wires to us from Broach, under date May 10:—

Famine has reached an acute stage in Dohad, Jhalod, Jambusar, Amod and Wagera Talukas. The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee collected Rs. 6,964 and remitted Rs. 12,628 for Dohad famine. The committee also collected Rs. 5,528 for Gujarat famine and remitted Rs. 6,000, including loan for Jambusar. The Committee's famine fund has thus been exhausted, while two months of greatest want and distress still remain to be faced. Works opened by Government are utterly insufficient. Government system of giving dales is heartless and niggardly. Intense grass famine rages in Jambusar, where most miserable sums are distributed for tagavi. About Rs. 6,000 is required every week for continuing the Committee's famine operations for two months.

Generous public is most earnestly requested promptly to subscribe Rs. 50,000 to the Famine Fund and thus save thousands from the thores of misery, starvation. All subscriptions be sent to the Secretaries Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, Ahmedabad, or L. R. Tairsee, Esquire, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PUNJAB MINISTERS.

BUSY AT BIG SCHEMES.

"NATIONALISATION" OF EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 10.

Khan Bahadur Mian Fazal-i-Husain, Minister of Education, interviewed by a representative of the "Civil and Military Gazette," this morning said that five bills relating to Panchayats, Small Towns, Municipal Committee, Town Improvements, and District Boards were at present receiving his attention. First the Panchayat Bill would, it was hoped, remove some of those defects which were attendant on the present system of litigation. Expenditure on litigation would be reduced and bribery would be curtailed. Subordinate servants would not be in a position to annoy the public and people would be able to manage their own affairs in villages. This bill would transfer the control over sanitation and primary education to the Panchayat. Some not very serious civil and criminal cases would not be admitted to courts at all as they were now, but would be settled by panchayats. This would keep down litigation. Investigation in serious cases would be carried on through Panchayats, and they would be consulted on the distribution of water wherever canals existed. They would also have a hand in fixing the revenue. Thus it was hoped that pressure and bribery would be removed and self-Government in the real sense would be introduced.

NOTIFIED AREAS TO BE REFORMED.

The second was the Small Towns Bill, in which an attempt has been made to reform the present notified areas in such a way as to give them more control over sanitation and education than was already vested in them.

The third bill was an amendment of the Municipal Act. Under the present Act members were mostly nominated. Their number was small their authority regarding taxation and raising of loan was very limited and even that limited authority which they had was mostly under the direction of Government. In amending it an attempt was made to remove most of these defects.

The fourth was the Town Improvement Bill. The present plans of towns were such that they easily fell a prey to diseases and epidemics. This bill would propose legislation to improve dark and dirty lanes and closely built houses. It would give power to the Municipal Committee to do what they thought fit in such cases to keep the town clean and healthy.

The fifth and last in this connection was the District Board Act. This was an old Act which had seldom been amended. It was required amendment to conform to reform. It had nearly the same defects which the Municipal Act had, and required similar amendments.

REFORMS IN EDUCATION.

Further questioned as to what improvements he proposed to introduce in education, the Minister said he would reorganise the primary education system, he would revise the scheme of studies for secondary education so as to introduce physical culture and vocational subjects in it, all subjects except English would be taught in vernacular and vocational courses would be introduced and these courses would extend to the Intermediate standard. They would eventually, enable students to get degrees in other useful subjects also than the purely literary ones. By far the most important in this connection and for which a special general council would be called was nationalisation of the education in the Punjab. If nationalisation of education meant that various subjects should be taught in vernacular, it was a very difficult thing to do, but if it meant building up of a Punjabi nation with its own peculiar features and through it similar Indian Nation the present courses of studies would require a wholesale revision. Moreover, the University organisation and scheme of studies wouud on this principle demand serious consideration.

VOLUNTARY ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Mr. Harkishen Lal, interviewed by a representative of the "Civil and Military Gazette" said he would introduce a bill in the next session of the Punjab Legislative Council relating to the voluntary acquisition of land for industrial purposes. The bill would meet the difficulties arising out of preemption laws, land alienation act, and other restrictive laws and customs. It would provide that if a man wanted to sell land for industrial purposes and the Director of Industries approved a proclamation to that effect would not be barred by litigation.

He might introduce another bill to regulate rents in Simla, but Government were not decided whether measures would be necessary or not. Inquiries relating to it were being made.

MR. GANDHI.

LEAVES FOR SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

Mr. Gandhi has left Allahabad for Simla.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE AT JUBBULPORE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

Arrangements are proceeding for the Provincial Conference at Jubbulpore on the 14th, 15th and 16th. The Reception Committee has sent persons to wait upon Messrs. Gandhi, Shaukat Ali, Lala Lajpat Rai and C. R. Das, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu and other leaders, and persuade them to attend.

SERIOUS RLY. COLLISION

FIVE CARRIAGES COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHANSI, May 11.

News has been received of a very serious collision at 2 o'clock this morning, at Matund on the Jhansi-Manikpur section between up and down passengers. A relief train has left for Matund. Other details are lacking.

LATER.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Jhansi, was also in the down passenger. Five carriages have been completely destroyed and serious loss of life is feared.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

VICTORIA TERMINUS, May 11.

At about 1 o'clock this morning while No. 63 down-passenger was entering Mataundh, a station on the Jhansi-Manikpur branch, 507 miles from Bombay, it collided with No. 654 up-passenger. One passenger was killed and nine were slightly injured, also six railway servants injured. Medical relief has been sent to the scene of the accident. Transhipment of passengers and luggage is in progress. It is anticipated normal working will be restored by tonight.

JHANSI, May 11.

No detailed account is yet available of the collision at Mataundh except the only information given by the authorities. Mataundh is about 100 miles from Jhansi and about 15 miles from Banda towards the Jhansi side. It is 5 p.m. now, and yet here are no signs of the up-passenger which met the accident and which was to reach Jhansi at 6 this morning. The down train is timed to leave Jhansi at 7-30 p.m. and the up-passenger leaves Manikpur at 8-10 p.m. If running the right time, they cross at Kabrai station, but yesterday the up-train was running late and hence the crossing was arranged at Mataund. The down passenger arrived first, and was admitted on the main line and after passengers had got in or down, she was allowed to move towards Jhansi to be brought on the loop-line to make room for the up-passenger on the main line. While she was so running, the driver of up-passenger coming from Jhansi ran against the signals, and thus collided with her. About eight carriages have been smashed.

Nothing definite is yet known about casualties, but it is feared the number is heavy. The Railway mail service department has received intimation that the sorter of up-passenger has been killed. The driver of up-passenger was very seriously injured and also four railway employees were injured. Exaggerated accounts of death roll of passengers are being received.

GOVERNMENT AND NADIAD.

FURTHER SUM OF RS. 11,366 REMITTED.

On the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Connaught it was announced that the Governor in Council had been pleased to remit certain sums due from Ahmedabad and Nadiad as compensation for damage caused in the disturbances of April 1919. The Municipality of Nadiad, in recording its best thanks to Government, expressed the hope that "inspired by the same spirit of generosity Government will remit the amount imposed on Nadiad on account of additional police." This request, says the Director of Information, has been favourably considered and the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to remit this additional sum, amounting to Rs. 11,366.

AFGHAN SPY STORY.

"PIONEER" AT IT AGAIN!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

On the subject of Afghan spy story, the "Pioneer" to-day asks Mr. Mahomed Ali to definitely tell whether, directly or indirectly, he has been in communication with the Amir of Afghanistan on the subject of invasion, the nature of communication and reception it received.

EUROPEAN ZEMINDAR IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED FORMATION OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, May 10.

At the High Court, before Justices Coutts and [illegible] arguments were to-day heard on the rule issued on the District Magistrate of Bhagalpure to show cause why proceedings against Mr. H. Grant, a European zemindar, under 150 I. P. C. for engaging Gurkhas for the alleged purpose of forming an unlawful assembly should not be quashed. Mr. Manuk argued on behalf of Mr. Grant and Mr. Sultan Ahmed replied for the Crown.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

"NEW ERA"!=AND REPRESSION!!

REPRESSION IN U. P. AND DELHI.

ANTI-SWARAJ LEAGUES STARTED.

TO COMBAT N. C. O.

From Our Correspondent.

DELHI, May 10.

The following is the full text of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee's press communique:—In pursuance of the new constitution of the Indian National Congress the Provincial Congress Committee of Delhi has acceded to the requests of the District Congress Committees of Muttra, Meerut and Muzaffarnagar to be affilated to the Delhi Committee and these District Con-Congress Committees are now working as the Congress, District of Delhi Province.

Our Committee has noted with regret that the so-called counter propaganda of the foreign bureaucracy (now acting in alliance with some Indians, now enjoying positions which carry handsome emoluments with public disapprobation) is fast degenerating into organised hooliganism and licensed violence generally. Instances have been reported from the district of Muttra of the efforts by certain Indian hirelings of the bureaucracy to provoke and intimidate a peaceful meeting of the citizens of Chhata by actual physical violence. Other reports relate to conspiracies for implicating Congress workers in false criminal cases, and subjecting them to a variety of harrassment. Similar cases are reported from Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts.

ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY LEAGUES.

Anti-Revolutionary Leagues or bodies with identical objects are being formed clandestinely because those who pretend to support the objects of such associations have learnt to destrust their moral strength and scrupulously abstain from a fair discussion of their objects in public. Subordinate hirelings are reported to be acting as if they had received a carte blanche from their superiors to indulge in regular orgies of coercion. Intimidation and vindictive bullying besides resorting to actual physical violence in persuading the ignorant to subscribe to the anti-Indian Anti-Swaraj associations.

TYRANNY OF ORGANISED REPRESSION.

In Muzaffarnagar Muttra and Meerut districts citizens have been robbed of the right of public meeting and speech under the notorious sec. 144. Delhi has long suffered the tyranny of organised repressions and has been familar with the undisguised hatred which the foreign bureaucracy cherishes against the honest attempts of swarajists at self-organisation. Delhi has solently and patiently suffered but has not demeaned itintimidation and let litizens of Delhi exerself by begging the foreigner to abate his use their right of speech and public meeting. But on occasions of importance the people of Delhi held perfectly peaceful meetings in a neighbouring place Ghazabad where too the foreigner has hanned public meetings for 2 months under the usual pretext although he could pretend to have absolutely no ground for such an abuse of power.

FOREIGNER'S MORAL WEAKNESS.

Our Committee, however, welcomes these unmistakeable symptoms of the foreign opponent moral weakness and calls upon all Swarajits to meet all insults, physical violence or any other method of provacation resorted to by either the foreign bureaucracy or their self-abasing Indian alies or their hirelings with calm courage patient forbearance and absolute non-violence. They should persevere in their immediate activity and vigorously register members and secure contrilntions to the Swaraj fund beside introducing the necessary number of spinning wheels in their districts.

GAGGING OF DARJEELING.

PERIOD INCREASED BY ONE MONTH

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, May 10.

As it has been made to appear to the Deputy Commissioner that efforts will be made on the expiry of his order of May 3rd prohibiting all the public meetings and procession in Darjeeling for a week to further inflame the public mind, which may lead to a serious breach of public tranquility he issued notice yesterday extending the time of prohibition to a month from date.

MUTTRA WORKER ARRESTED.

UNDER SECS. 124 A AND 153 A.

(From A Correspondent)

MUTTRA, May 11.

Pandit Modanmohan Chaturvedi was arrested under Sections 124A and 153A. The warrant issued from Gorakhpur. He was an energetic national preacher and sore in the eyes of beauracracy. When he was arrested, he most cheerfully enjoined his coworkers to unflinchingly work till Swaraj was established.

The public is enthusiastic and peaceful.

JUDGMENT IN AYUB CASE.

DELIVERED ONE DAY IN ADVANCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

MEERUT. May 7.

The 6th May was fixed for pronouncing judgment in Maulana Ayub's case, but on the 5th the Maulana was quietly sent for from the jail and the order was pronounced, convicting him and sentencing him to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and he was immediately sent back to the jail. Special police arrangements were made. The Collector then communicated the order to Haji Mohamad Husain the Provincial Khilafat Secretary, but the news of his conviction had already spread in the city. The bazaars closed immediately. There was great excitement in the city and also great indignation at delivering the judgment one day earlier. In the evening there was a monster gathering. Hakim Mian Mohamed presided and the resolution congratulating Maulana Ayub was passed.

SWAMI GOVINDANANDA.

CONGRATULATED BY HYDERABAD.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAWABAD, May 11.

At a public meeting held at Hyderabad (Sind) and presided over by Principal Gidwani of the Gujrat Vidyapeeth, a resolution was passed congratulating Swami Govindanand on his sentence of five years' transportation. Professor Kripalani of Benares Vidyapeeth also spoke on the resolution.

MR. SHANKARLAL GAGGED.

HIS REPLY TO MAGISTRATE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, May 7.

The following order has been served upon Mr. Shankarlal, at Delhi:—

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you Shankarlal, shopkeeper and journalist of Delhi, are in the habit of addressing public meetings at various places within Meerut District and whereas it has been made to appear that in such speeches you habitually use language which incites to disorder and disregard of lawful authority, and whereas the continuance of such speeches at various places within the Meerut district is likely to lead to disturbance of the public tranquility and to militate against the maintence of public order, I, C. M. Collot, District Magistrate of Meerut, do hereby under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, probihit you Shankarlal from addressing any public meeting within the limits of the Meerut district for a period of two months from the date of present order.

In receiving this order Lala Shankarlal has made the following note: I am in receipt of the order gagging me under section 144. It is a fact that I have been addressing meetings in Meerut district, but I absolutely deny the allegation that my speeches were likely to lead to disturbance. Rather reverse is the case. In Agra and at other places I have succeed in composing Hindo-Mohammedan quarrels in which the authorities had failed to. I consider the order as uncalled for encroachment upon human liberty of speech, and but for Congress mandate I would have refused to obey it and even during these two months if my consciences calls upon me to disobey the order, I will give you due notice. For the present, I obey this order, illegal as it is.

A SWAMI BREAKS SEC. 144.

CONGRATULATED BY PUBLIC.

(From a Correspondent.)

DAHRANDUR, May 7.

For the breakage of section 144 at Rajur Swami Vicharand Swarasati held a meeting on the 5th May at Rajpur. The place was well guarded by military and police forces, but the Swamiji not fearing anything delivered a long lecture. The attendance of the audience was approximately three thousand and the people had poured in from far and near to hear him. The District Magistrate had warned the Swamiji not to hold the meeting but the latter did not held his threat.

The Dehradun inhabitants convened a meeting the very day at 8 p.m. in honour of this success under the presidency or Swami Purima Nand. The number of the attendance was about two thousand. A resolution was passed congratulating Swami Vicharand on his bold stand against the Magistrate's order.

MR. W. G. JOSHI.

TO BE IMPRISONED AT CHINDWARA.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, May 10.

Mr. Waman Gopal Joshi, who has been sentenced under section 124A, I.P.C. to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Saranjame, 1st Class Magistrate, Akola, was brought to Nagpur to-day to be taken to Chindwara, where he will undergo the sentence.

Orders on the bail application made by Dr. Narhar Mahadeo Paranjpye, who was arrested under Section 124A, I.P.C. have been reserved until tomorrow. Regular hearing of the case commences on the 17th instant.

"OPPOSE N. C. O. OPENLY.

MADRAS GOVT.S' APPEAL TO ITS SERVANTS.

(Associated Press

MADRAS, May 10.

The Government order amending the rules regarding participation by Government servants in political meetings states that it will no longer be incumbent on Government servants to maintain silence in the face of a revolutionary movement such as according to the utterances of many of its advocates the preaching of Non-Cooperation tends to become. It will, on the contrary, be their duty to oppose this movement openly and by every legitimate means in their power and to take opportunities of contradicting misstatements with which it is almost invariably accompanied in the ordinary course of their duties. Occasions must frequently arise of which Government servants can take advantage to set right popular misconceptions. Further, while it is not desired that Government officers should themselves convene meetings to combat Non-Cooperation, Government would fully approve of their participation in such meetings when convened by non-official leaders or public opinion, particularly by members of the Legislative Council, upon whom Government confidently rely to vigorously counteract the movement so opposed to the real interests of people.

The order further says that Government, therefore, wish their officers to let it be understood that they are prepared to protect those who are subjected to indignities and persecutions because of their adherence to the principle of orderly Government and their rejection of revolutionary ideas. The order concludes:—They wish, therefore, to lay special emphasis on the fact that, whether in connection with such counter propaganda or not, they expect all their servants to stand forward openly as opponens of the movement.

GIRIDIH TROUBLES.

DID POLICE INTEND TO ARREST LADIES?

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Giridih.—Statements have appeared in some papers that police intended to arrest some local ladies in connection with recent incident here. Enquiries show these statements have no truth whatever and such misrepresentations have been circulated only to excite public feelings. The canard originated in the fact that some days ago political meetings had been held here by some local ladies and as it was part of duty of the police to enquire about all public meetings, they as usual made enquiries about those meetings. This happened several days previous to the troubles, but since some people connected with political activities, it is understood, were arrested, the story was circulated that ladies who took part in that meeting were to be arrested.

ENGLAND GOVERNED BY WEAVERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, May 9.

A public meeting was held without electing a president. Mr. Radhakishen spoke on non-violent Non-Cooperation urging the people to work for Swaraj peacefully and patiently. Mr. Verma explained that Swaraja meant loyalty to the spinning wheel and unless they became weavers they could not attain Swaraj. England was governed by weavers. The bureaucracy was the agent of Lancashire, the day their business was stopped in India their agent, the bureaucracy would go back bag and baggage.

Referring to the District Magistrate at Seoni, he said that Sir Frank Sly the Governor, was trying to start repression through Indian district officers, the European officers were not asked to take the lead. Although several lawyers in C. P. had suspended practice, no action had been taken except in Seoni by Mr. Rustamji, even the Judicial Commissioner had not taken any action against the members practising in his court.

The repressive policy has given an impetus to the Congress work which is progressing steadily.

BURMA NEWS-

A NON-POLITICAL MEETING PROHIBITED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 10.

A meeting of chaprasis, durwans, peons, most of them in Government service, numbering nearly 600 to be held in Fytche Square on Sunday last, was ordered to disperse, and did so, though unwillingly. However, a crowd of several thousands gathered subsequently and did not disperse until mounted police arrived. The meeting was said to be entirely non-political, being concerned solely with the question of their pay and service.

The Burma Railway authoritatively state that the strike situation shows improvement, traffic staff returning to work wholly in some places and partially elsewhere. The train service on outlying branches is also being improved.

SWAMI PERMANAND'S TRIAL.

Swami Permanand when charged before the Magistrate on Monday stated that he was a Budhist monk. Police evidence was to the effect that the accused was at the head of a crowd that attacked Chinese liquor shops. The accused denied the statement, and said that at that time he was in the house of Abdula Misra, who would speak on his behalf. After witnesses had been examined, Mr. Bannerji said he appeared to represent the accused and at the Court's request witnesses were recalled, re-examined and cross-examined. Accused was charged under Section 14 A, to which he pleaded not guilty. Mr. Whittingslall, Deputy Superintendent Police, in his cross-examination said that a suggestion was made to him that a mistake had possibly been made, but after inquiries he thought the suggestion was not true. Accused was released on bail of two securities of Rs. 10,000 each till Tuesday.

The Honourary Secretary of the Rangoon Khilafat Committee has resigned and rumours of a split owing to Moulvi Misri's action are in circulation.

The strike of the Tramway Company employees which commenced on the 4th ended on the 9th on mutual concessions. European and Anglo-Indians assistants worked day and night during the strike days so that the supply of electricity to the town may not be endangered.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION TO BE BOYCOTTED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 11.

The General Council of the Burmese Association with 500 delegates present passed resolutions expressing the opinion that no more deputation to England for constitutional reforms is necessary, endorsing the demand of full responsible self-Government without delay passed at the mass meeting of 27th February, establishing publicity committee, protesting against the District Magistrate's order prohibiting public meetings at Rangoon, approving the Burma Reform League's action to move the Chief court to set aside the order, recommending all Y. M. B. A. schools to be nationalised, and urging the continuance of non-participation policy in the forthcoming Legislative Assembly election.

PROTEST AGAINST L.-G.'S SPEECH.

The Burma Reform League has written to the Chief Secretary regretting the Lieutenant-Governor's Legislative Council speech referring to national education as anti-Government and as unprofitable and to Mr. Ottama's case while *sub judice* and protesting against such uncalled for charge, threats and comments as leading to provoke bitterness in the public mind against the Lt-Governor and administration.

A "NADIR SHAH'S ORDER".

When the case against Swami Permanand was resumed on Tuesday, Mr. Ginwala, M.L.A. appeared with Mr. Banerjee for the defence and was allowed to recall and re-examine certain witnesses. Major Macdonald, Commissioner of Police said he found it difficult to distinguish between these believing in persuasion and force. Moulvi Abdulla Misri during evidence was several times warned by the Magistrate to confine himself to answering questions put to him. He deposed that Permanand did not leave his house. The Moulvi said the District Magistrate's order was a Nadir Shah's order, as were all orders served on persons taking part in peaceful movements. Swami Mohandas, examined, asserted he was the person, not the accused, who stood in front of the crowd.

The case will be resumed on Thursday.

RAILWAY MEN NOT RETURNING TO WORK.

The railway strikers at several places have vacated quarters peacefully. Mr. Patel, men's advocate, denies the company's assertion about men returning to work.

Fines of Rs. 50 were inflicted by an Honorary Magistrate's bench on three Indians charged with acting in a riotous manner during Sunday's *hartal* and preventing gharrywallas from plying. A Pathan charged with preventing persons entering tram car was remanded to custody.

FIRE IN "KESARI" OFFICE.

60,000 DAMAGE ESTIMATED.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, May 11.

A fire broke out at midnight yesterday in the paper store room of the "Kesari" and "Mahratta" office. The cause is not known. In spite of the strenuous efforts of the municipal fire engine and people, the fire could not be extinguished. The building being newly erected and fire proof, the fire did not spread to the adjoining building. The damage is estimated at Rs. 60,000.

NANKANA GURUDWAR PROPERTY.

NOT ATTACHED BY GOVT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 11.

Mr. Narain Singh, Barrister, Secretary of the Gurdwara Committee, Nankana Sahib, telegrapheds as follows—Please contradict the false news in the "Kesari" of the 9th instant about the attachment of Nankana Sahib Gurdwara property by Government. No such order was passed. The case stands postponed to the 12th.

Sir E. Maclagan with Lady Maclagan and staff left Lahore for Simla on the 11th instant.

A CONTRADICTION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 10.

Mr. Tolinton, Commissioner of Rawalpindi Division, contradicted a statement appearing in the "Civil and Military Gazette" about the proceedings of the Rawalpindi Political Conference to the effect that, in consequence of the Rawalpindi Municipality's action in passing a resolution to give an address to the President of the Conference at the meeting presided by the Deputy Commissioner, this officer has resigned presidency of the Committee. Mr. Tollington says that the Deputy Commissioner was not present at the Municipal meeting and corespondence relating to the severance of connection by the Deputy Commissioner with the Municipal Committee has been going on since early March, whereas the Conference was held about the end of April.

Late Fee postal system is being introduced in the Nizam's Dominions Post Offices.

OPIUM TRAFFIC.

COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 8.

Geneva.—Sitting of the Opium Commission has concluded. It has been decided to request the League of Nations to invite its members and other Nations by the intermediary of Holland to ratify the Hague Convention dealing with Opium Traffic. Persia will be asked to reconsider reservations which she has hitherto made to the Convention. A number of recommendations have been drawn up with a view to strengthening the convention in regard to the medical use of opium morphia etc. It is hoped to make an inquiry into the Opium situation in China in order to verify information received and with a view to submission of the report on the subject to the next meeting of the Commission and for further recommendations to the League of Nations.

ALLAHABAD CONFERENCE.

SACRIFICE IS THE WEAPON OF SWARAJ.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

The Allahabad District Conference which began to-night seemed more an All-India Conference. Among those present were the Ali Brothers, Mr. Gandhi, Dr. Kitchlew, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mrs. Naidu and others from Southern India also. Proceedings commenced after 9 p.m. with the address of welcome to Mr. Gandhi by the citizens of Allahabad which was read by Pandit Motilal Nehru. Mr. Gandhi who received tremendous ovation during the course of his reply referred to the refusal of the Allahabad Municipality to present him with an address and said that it was a small matter and they should forget it and look to bigger issues. If people wanted Swaraj within a year they ought to do three things laid down by the Congress,—join Congress, subscribe to Tilak fund, and use the charkas. Before the end of June, there should be twenty lakhs of charkas in use. Mr. Gandhi again deprecated abuse and violence and referred to the Afghan bogey. Babu Purusottam Das Tandan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates and visitors and reviewed the repressive measures taken in these provinces by Government.

Mr. Mahomed Ali was proposed to the Chair by Pandit Motilal. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu also addressed the meeting and said the weapon for Swaraj was in people's hands, and that was self-sacrifice.

Lala Lajpat Rai also spoke and contended as long as there was no Swaraj there was no atonement for the Punjab wrongs. They ought not to help Government in any way even to ward off the Afghan bogey. All speakers referred to the rumours of arrest of some of the leaders and they said they were not afraid of it, as it would help their cause. The conference did not disperse till after twelve o'clock.

AN INFORMER'S STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

To-day before the Second Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta Subodh Chunder Rai who stands charged with cheating persons by false pretences, filed an interesting written statement. He said he was an informer under the Inspector General of Police, United Provinces. He came to Calcutta Shadowing two political suspects. Here he came in contact with two Punjabi political suspects who introduced him to a European under whom he was employed as a broker. Accused suspected this European to be belonging to a secret society whose intention was to overthrow British Government and to spread anarchy and revolution in India. The trial is proceeding.

ELECTION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 10.

The Election Enquiry Committee, appointed by Government to dispose of the election petitions, resumed hearing of the petition against election of Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar to the Legislative Assembly. Evidence showed that the railway station of Giddireddipetti (Coimbatore), which was first fixed as the polling station, had to be given up as the station master did not allow the use of his office-room for the election purpose, as he had no orders from the District Traffic Superintendent. The election was, therefore, held next morning and was conducted at the local fund school, which fact was announced to the voters by tom tom.

It was argued on behalf of the respondent that in this case there was no infraction of rule. Under the rule, it was only necessary to mention the place of election, land place, only referred to the village. Mention of the railway station was immaterial and shifting from one building to another was a matter entirely at the discretion of the polling officer. Before it could be said that voters had lost their franchise, it must be shown he exercised reasonable care to find out a place of election.

The Vakil referred to Mr. Venkatachari's attitude, which showed not that he did not know where the polling was actually taking place, but the railway station having been notified, he insisted on voting there and nowhere else.

After further arguments the commissioners said they would give reasons to-morow for the manner in which they proposed to report to the Viceroy on that petition.

The Secretary of the Achra People's Association acknowledge receipt of the amount of Rs. 3711-8-0 as donations towards the School Fund of the Association.

CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN IN LONDON.

SYMBOL OF LONG FRIENDSHIP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 9.

The Crown Prince of Japan was accorded a very warm welcome this morning when accompanied by the Prince of Wales he arrived at the Victoria station. The King, Duke of York, Duke of Connaught, the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Lloyd George and a large number of other prominent parsons were present. Amidst greatest enthusiasm of the crowd who lined streets Prince Hirohirto accompanied by the Prince of Wales drove in state to the Buckingham Palace where Queen Mary and Princess Mary extended a cordial reception.

In the evening a Banquet was held at the Buckingham Palace in his honour. The King after toasting Prince Hirohirto expressed deep appreciation at a signal compliment paid to Britain by the Emperor of Japan in entrusting to her his eldest son. His Majesty said his visit symbolized a long friendship between Britain and Japan and paid an eloquent tribute to the loyal support and gallantry of the Japanese Army during the war.

BANQUET TO PRINCE HIROHITO.

VERY IMPOSING SCENE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, May 9.

The State ball-room at Buckingham Palace presented a scene of brilliance comparable with the pre-war days, on the occasion of a banquet to Prince Hirohito. A company of one hundred and thirty, comprising Their Majesties the King and Queen, other members of the Royal Family, all Ambassadors, and the flower of the English life assembled to honour the Imperial representative of Britain's mighty Eastern ally. Over a score of Japanese guests formed part of the company which was otherwise composed of leading ecclesiastics, statesmen, soldiers and sailors, in resplendent uniforms, and their wives in charming dresses with the most beautiful pearls and diamonds. The scene was enhanced by wonderful lighting and decorative effects which conspired to present an unforgettable sight. Renowned gold plate was used. A long imposing procession to the dining room was led by Prince Hirohito, who escorted the Queen. Prince Hirohito sat between the King and the Queen. When the banquet ended the King proposed Prince Hirohito's health, all standing during the speech.

PRINCE HONOURS "UNKNOWN WARRIOR."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 9.

After lunching with Their Majesties at the Buckingham Palace, Prince Hirohito visited Queen Alexandra, then deposited wreaths on the Cenotaph and tomb of the Unknown Warrior at the Westminster Abbey.

It is announced that the King has invested Prince Hirohito with a G.C.B. and G.C.V.O.

"PRESIDENT OF CHINA."

CANTON GOVT'S POSITION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 8.

Canton—Sun Yat Sen to-day formally assumed the office of the "President of China" amid general rejoicings. Sun Yat Sen's sway at present is confined to the province of Kwanktung with a partial support of the provinces of Gunnan, Kweichow and Hunan.

The Canton Government's financial position is most precarious. An armed expedition is being organised against Kwangtung with the approval of the Peking Government.

OPIUM COMMISSION.

ABUSE IN CHINA.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

GENEVA, May 7.

At the final sitting of the Opium Commission, Sir John Jordan said he was convinced that China would rid herself of the opium plague if she received a loyal assistance but while the Hague Convention permitted the contracting parties to cultivate any amount of opium applications of the provisions of the Convention would not abolish the abuse of opium in China. Mr. Campbell (India) considered that it was preferable to ensure application of the present convention before drafting another. Mrs. Hamilton Wright (America) supported Sir J. Jordan, while Sir M. Delevigne (Britain) said that the Commission would be better able to discuss the methods of improving the Hague Convention after replies had been received to the questionnaire. Meanwhile the Commission should supervise application of the Convention. A majority of the Commission agreed with Sir Delevigne.

CONFERENCE OF NAWABSHAH N. C. O'S.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAWABAD, May 11.

A conference of the Non-Cooperation workers of the Nawabshah District will be held at Nawabshah on the 11th and 12th May under the presidenship of Dr. Choithram to consider ways and means of contributing the share of the Nawabshah District to the National work to be done upto 30th June.

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LAHORE.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER?

MYSTERIOUS ATTACK ON INDIAN BARRISTER IN TRAIN.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, May 10.

Munshi Kalka Pershad, the venerable leader of the Agra Bar, who is well-known and greatly respected in these provinces, was travelling from Agra to Aligarh. At Tundla junction, he got into a first-class compartment of 7 up-passenger, leaving at 10 p.m. He told the guard to wake him up at Aligarh and went to sleep. It is said that he was thrown out of the train by two or three men near the signals of Bahran Station.

A charge under Section 307, I. P. C. (attempt to murder), has been registered at Tundla and is under keen investigation. The train guard police-constable saw a man jumping out of the train near Charmrola Station and promptly stopped the train, but the culprit made good his escape.

An iron-bound lathi was found in the compartment occupied by Mr. Pershad, some gold ornaments and rings were found on his person so that the theft was not the object of the murderous attack. Mr. Pershad is greatly confused and almost unconscious and is quite unable to give a coherent account of the outrage.

A Civil Surgeon is in attendance.

FIRE IN A GLASS FACTORY.

ALLEGED INDIFFERENCE OF GOVT. OFFICIALS.

(From a Correspondent.)

PANIPAT, May 6.

A glass factory caught fire on the morning of the 1st instant and big heaps of wood were aflame. The Khilafat volunteers with some water carriers and other men at once came to the rescue. They dug earth and threw it on the high flames of the burning wood. After 3 hours the city sub-inspector arrived on the scene with some sweepers and water carriers, but seeing that credit had already been won by Khilafat workers, it is alleged he took away his men to some distance in a cotton factory to show that he had come. When questioned by the public at his indifferent attitude it is stated the sub-Inspector who himself a Sayed said "Why are we to help, what will the owner bestow upon us? He is a Musalman and the Khilafat people should come to his help." The Tahsildar came in the evening. He too got enraged and it is alleged gave orders to all municipal servants to go away.

This shows the fellow feeling of public servants, but for the Khilafat workers the factory would have been burned to ashes. The loss is estimated at five thousand rupees.

HINDU LAW.

NEED FOR THE REFORMS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 9.

Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer writes to the "Hindu" regarding the urgent necessity for and general nature of reforms to be introduced into various branches of Hindu law as now administered in the Court. He refers among other matters to the need of revising the laws relating to inheritances of women and rules refusing proprietary rights to the certain class of people, because of their being physically deformed or mentally defective.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF LOTTERIES.

WARNING TO PRESS.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—It has been brought to the notice of Government that advertisements containing proposals for holding lotteries unauthorised by Government and for the sale of tickets in such lotteries have been recently published in several newspapers. It appears necessary again to warn the publishers of all newspapers that the publication of advertisements of lotteries not authorised by Government constitutes an offence under Section 294-A of the Indian Penal Code.

MADRAS ELECTION ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 9.

The election enquiry committee appointed by Government to dispose of the election petitions resumed sitting at the Council Chamber, to-day. The first petition taken up was that against the election of Mr. Mascarenhas to represent Indian Christians of the West Coast in the local Council. This petition was dismissed, as there was no evidence in support of the allegations of undue influence or bribery and the petitioners were directed to pay the costs of the respondent.

The next petition taken up was the objection to the election of Sambanda Mudaliar to the Legislative Assembly. The enquiry is proceeding.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, May 9.

The case in which an attempt was made to non-cooperate with the leading janmi (landlord) of this district and which resulted in serious assault has been just reported from the Ernad Taluq. It would appear that some tenants wanted to non-cooperate with the jamni for increasing their rents and that when some servants engaged by the latter to pluck cocoanuts from the compounds concerned were to pluck them the former fell upon them and assaulted them severely on the ground that they should not render any assistance to the janmi, with whom they had non-cooperated.

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